

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 891.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
MADAGASCAR.

APPEAL FOR THE ERECTION OF MEMORIAL
CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The re-opening of Madagascar to the Missionaries of Christ in August, 1861—an event for which the Christian Church had prayed and waited for five-and-twenty years—left the Directors of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY without hesitation as to their immediate course of duty.

More than forty years before, the fathers of the Society commenced their missionary efforts in that island; and for fifteen years the faithful agents they sent forth laboured with unabated vigour and with great success. In the year 1834 they were expelled the country; yet they left the Word of God, which they had translated into the native language, in the minds and hearts of many converts.

For more than a quarter of a century succeeding, these Malagasy Christians suffered every form of cruel persecution for Christ's sake, and upwards of a hundred sealed the truth with their blood. But the more they were oppressed, the more they multiplied: the two hundred believers with which the persecuting reign of the late Queen commenced had increased tenfold when the persecutor died.

The advent of RADAMA II. was hailed with joy and gratitude by the afflicted Christians, who were at once restored to liberty and peace; and many who were supposed to have died in their chains returned to their homes in the City of ANTANANARIVO.

Under the influence of these events, the Directors of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY sent forth their long- tried and beloved friend, the REV. WILLIAM ELLIS, to Madagascar, to recommence the Mission. He arrived at the capital in May last, and has since been joined by SIX NEW LABOURERS, including a PHYSICIAN, a PRINTER, and a SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

It would be impossible in the compass of this Appeal to describe the happy change and the wonderful improvement, both social and religious, which have already been realised under the beneficent government of the new King; while the prospects that are still opening to the native church are most encouraging. But these cheering events demand on the part of all the friends of Protestant Missions corresponding exertion; and in the latest communication of Mr. Ellis he presents urgent claims for immediate and generous help in the erection of suitable places of worship for the numerous and increasing congregations of native Christians. These will be best evinced from the following extracts from his interesting letter of the 23rd August just received:—

"THE MOST PRESSING WANT AT THE PRESENT MOMENT IS PLACES OF PUBLIC WORSHIP. Eight hundred, a thousand, or fifteen hundred natives meet every Lord's-day in different parts of the city. And believing that the Christians of Madagascar would ever cherish the memory of those who from among them had joined 'the noble army of martyrs,' I sent to the King, in January last, to ask him to reserve the places on which, during the last twenty-six years, the martyrs had suffered, as sites for MEMORIAL CHURCHES—buildings which should not only be consecrated to the worship and service of that blessed God and Saviour for the love of whom they had died, but should serve also to perpetuate through future times the memory of their constancy and faith. The proposal pleased the King and the nobles, and greatly encouraged the Christians. Orders were immediately given that the places of land should be reserved for that special purpose; and his Majesty has, since my arrival, assured me that the ground shall be used for no other purpose, and shall be given to us whenever we require it. The Bishop of Mauritius accompanied me to these spots while he was here, and was forcibly struck with their remarkable appropriateness to the purpose for which it is proposed they should be occupied, providing admirably for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the principal portions of the city.

"The first site is at AMBOHIPOTSY (White Village), the place where the first martyr, RASALAMA, suffered in 1837, and where RAPARALAMY was put to death in the year following. Here also the greatest number of native believers suffered martyrdom in various forms during the reign of the Queen; and on this spot still remain parts of the cross on which the Christians, as well as ordinary malefactors, were crucified; while around, the bones of the victims, bleached by the sun and rain, still lie scattered.

"ARAPIMARINANA (the place of hurling down, or casting away), the granite precipice, 150 feet high, down which eighteen native Christians were thrown in the second great persecution in the year 1849, is the proposed site of the second church.

"FARAVOHITRA is a spot on the crest of the hill where, in the sight of the whole city, the four nobles were burned alive, and the bodies of the eighteen thrown from the rock were also consumed. When I visited the place, in company with the Bishop of Mauritius, we stood and gazed on the prisons in the distance, in which the sufferers had been confined, in the places where their sentences were read over to them, and where, as they sat together on the ground, bound with chains and encircled by soldiers, they sang their hymn of praise to Christ.

"AMBALINAKANGA.—The next place on which the Christians propose to raise a temple for the service of God has been the scene of much hope and disappointment, suffering, and joy. Here the first Christian church was formed, and the communion celebrated, in May, 1831, when the natives of Madagascar first united with the Missionaries in commemorating the dying love of Christ. After the persecution of 1834, this house of prayer was turned into a prison, in which, mingled with wretched criminals, the Christians were confined. This chapel was a prison when I was here in 1856. King Radama, since his accession, has restored it to its original use, and a most attentive congregation of about eight hundred people occupy it every Lord's-day.

"At FIADUNA, the spot where, during the last persecution in 1857, twenty-one were stoned to death, it is also proposed to

erect a small village church as a sort of appendage to Ambohipotry, from which it is not far distant.

"These buildings," adds Mr. Ellis, "should be of stone; they should not be ornamented or showy, but plain, solid, lasting fabrics, corresponding in their style and character with the purpose for which they are raised, and capable of containing eight hundred or a thousand persons each.

"So far as I can judge, the cost would not be less than 10,000*l*.

"Will England give to Madagascar these memorial churches, and thus associate the conflicts and triumphs of the infant church, and perpetuate the feelings of sympathy and love which bind the Christians of Madagascar to their brethren in England?"

The urgent request of Mr. Ellis for the erection of these MEMORIAL CHURCHES was submitted to a numerous Meeting of the LONDON AND COUNTRY DIRECTORS of the Society held on the 28th ult., when a unanimous and most cordial Resolution was adopted to make an immediate appeal to the friends of Christian Missions to supply the necessary funds for effecting this important object.

The Directors entertain the assurance that this application will be kindly entertained. Already a few generous friends of the Society have promised their liberal aid, and the Directors earnestly entreat the friends of Protestant Missions in general, and the members of the Society in particular, to co-operate in this good work, and ensure the early and complete success of the proposed enterprise.

Signed on behalf of the Directors,

ARTHUR TIDMAN, } Secretaries.
EBENEZER PROUT, }

Mission House, Blomfield-street, Finsbury,
November 19, 1862.

Contributions already promised towards the erection of
Memorial Churches in Madagascar:—

	£	s.	d.
Henry Hopkins, Esq., Hobart Town	500	0	0
Ebenezer Herne, Esq., ..	200	0	0
Henry Lee, Esq., Manchester, 50 <i>l</i> . for each of the four Memorial Churches	200	0	0
Thomas Barnes, Esq., M.P. ..	100	0	0
Edward Baxter, Esq., Dundee ..	100	0	0
F. W. Cobb, Esq., Margate ..	100	0	0
T. M. Coombs, Esq., ..	100	0	0
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq., Birkenhead	100	0	0
Roger Cunliffe, Esq., ..	100	0	0
Charles Curling, Esq., ..	100	0	0
Joseph East, Esq., ..	100	0	0
William French, Esq., ..	100	0	0
George Hadfield, Esq., M.P. ..	100	0	0
James Kershaw, Esq., M.P. ..	100	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq., ..	100	0	0
Isaac Perry, Esq., Chelmsford	100	0	0
Eusebius Smith, Esq., ..	100	0	0
Thomas Spalding, Esq., ..	100	0	0
J. K. Welch, Esq., ..	100	0	0
W. C. Wells, Esq., Chelmsford	100	0	0
W. D. Wells, Esq., Bristol ..	100	0	0
H. O. Wells, Esq., Bristol ..	100	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq., ..	100	0	0
Potto Brown, Esq., Houghton	50	0	0
Henry Rutt, Esq., ..	50	0	0
Henry Wright, Esq., ..	50	0	0
Travers Buxton, Esq., ..	50	0	0
Rev. T. C. Hine and Friends, Sydenham	45	7	6
H. W. Dobell, Esq., ..	25	0	0
Miss Hall, Walthamstow ..	20	0	0
Charles Roberts, Esq., ..	20	0	0
Jr. Conquest ..	10	0	0
Ambrose Emerson, Esq., ..	10	0	0
A Friend, Dundee ..	10	0	0
A. Mirrielees, Esq., ..	10	0	0
A. Morrison, Esq., Cheshunt	10	0	0
William Morris, Esq., ..	10	0	0
S. Saddington, jun., Esq., ..	10	0	0
Miss Whitridge, Oswestry ..	10	0	0

A D V E N T S E A S O N .

The Pastors of Congregational Churches are respectfully reminded that the season of Advent commences on Sunday next (Advent Sunday), and they are earnestly invited to join with their ministerial brethren of the Establishment in bringing more prominently forward at this particular and joyful season of the Christian year lessons drawn from the love of Christ our Saviour in taking upon Himself our nature and condescending to be "born of a woman." Surely at such an anniversary all Christians can join in one heart and voice of praise and thanksgiving.

A SOIREE in connexion with the EARLY CLOSING and VOLUNTEER MOVEMENTS will be held in the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, HANOVER-SQUARE, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 28, 1862.

The Right Honourable Lord ELCHO, M.P., is the Chair. Supported by several Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Volunteer Officers.

The Band of the West Middlesex Rifles has been kindly granted for the occasion by Lieut.-Col. Lord Radstock. Refreshments will be served at half-past Seven, and the Chair will be taken at half-past Eight precisely.

Admission Tickets (for Lady or Gentleman), including Refreshments, 1*s*. each. Reserved Seats (and Upper Refreshment Rooms, 2*s*. each).

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. J. T. Stanesby and Co.'s, Post-office, Nine-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.; at Mr. Robson's Circulating Library, 64, Edgware-road, W.; at Messrs. Mead and Powell's, Chesham; at the Manager's Office, Hanover-square Rooms; and at the Temporary Offices, (during rebuilding) of the Early Closing Association, 6, John-street, Bedford-row, W.C.

* Admission by Ticket only.

JOSEPH PITTER, Secretary.
* EDWARD KENNEDY, Finance Secretary.

PARK CHURCH, GROSVENOR-ROAD,
Highbury New-Park.

This Church, erected for the United Presbyterian Congregation, under the pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Edmond, will be opened on Thursday, December 4. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. John Cairns, D.D., of Berwick, service to commence at two o'clock. A social meeting will be held in the evening, ten at half-past five o'clock. The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Edmond, and addresses delivered by the Revs. Henry Allon, Dr. Archer, Dr. Cairns, J. T. Davidson, Dr. King, Dr. MacFarlane, and other gentlemen. Sermons will be preached on Sabbath, December 7th, in the morning by the Rev. John Edmond, D.D., in the afternoon by the Rev. John MacFarlane, LL.B., and in the evening by the Rev. James Hamilton, D.D., F.L.S., services to commence at eleven a.m., three p.m., and half-past six p.m.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 10, the Rev. Newman Hall will preach, service to commence at seven o'clock. Ordinary hours of service afterwards: Lord's-day, eleven a.m., and half-past six p.m.; Wednesday evening, seven o'clock.

CLAYLANDS CHAPEL, CLAYLANDS
ROAD.

On SUNDAY NEXT, November 30, the ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be PREACHED by the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN.

SUBJECTS:—

Morning: On Recent Movements in the Established Church. Evening: The Place of the Exodus in the Scheme of Revelation.

Collections will be made in aid of the funds. Service at Eleven and half-past Six.

TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, EUSTON-ROAD.

A COURSE of SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES on the PARABLES of OUR LORD will be DELIVERED during the Winter Months at the above Chapel, by the Rev. J. R. KILSBY JONES.

Nov. 30.—"The Prodigal Son"—Home Reception.

Dec. 7.—"Publican and Pharisee"—It is right to thank God that we are not as other men.

"14.—It is wrong to institute disparaging comparisons between ourselves and other men.

"21.—That disparaging comparisons are drawn in consequence of erecting a false standard.

"28.—That the non-recognition of the standard of the Bible constitutes man a sinner, and that as such nothing but humility becomes him.

Service commences at half-past Six o'clock.

THE BAPTISM of OUR LORD.—Messrs.

P. and D. Colnaghi, Scott, and Co., beg to announce that they are now preparing for publication a first-class Engraving, executed by Mr. JAMES STEPHENSON, of Mr. DOWLING'S Great Picture, "THE BAPTISM of OUR LORD." The Original Picture will be on View at the Gallery of the Publishers, 14, Pall-mall-east, in the course of the spring.

TO CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS.—

WANTED, A SITUATION as MEASURE CUTTER and SALESMAN. Seven years' experience. Age Thirty-one. Address, E. S., 32, Corn Market-street, Oxford.

WANTED, by a CHEMIST and DRUG-

GIST (member of the Pharmaceutical Society), in a market town in Hampshire, a respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. Premium very moderate, though the business advantages and domestic comforts are considerable.

Refer to the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, or J. K. Welch, Esq., Surgeon, Christchurch.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an active, in-

telligent YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the BOOK-SELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS. For particulars, address, E. C., 45, Berners-street, Ipswich.

A VACANCY for an intelligent and well-

educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE occurs in an old-established PRINTING, BOOKSELLING, and STATIONERY BUSINESS.

For terms, &c., address, Rowland Hill, Steam Printing Works, High-street, Bedford.

WANTED, by a deceased tradesman's

daughter of industrious habits, and a member of a Dissenting Church, a SITUATION as USEFUL COMPANION to a LADY, or to ASSIST in a LIGHT BUSINESS.

Address, M. K., Trimmer's Library, Brecknock-place, Camden-town.

A BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT for THREE

or FOUR MONTHS.—A Company, recently formed, requires the Services of THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN of character and ability to CANVASS for SHARES.

Apply, with references, by letter only, to X. Z., Messrs Griffith and Farran, St. Paul's-churchyard.

A WORTHY and URGENT CASE.—A

middle-aged Tradesman, for many years a subscriber to the "Nonconformist," and in a respectable position as a Confectioner, but now reduced almost to destitution by losses through the insolvency of a relative, would gladly accept EMPLOYMENT. He can be confidently recommended in any situation of trust.

Address, R. U., care of Mr. C. Rose, Dorking.

TO BE LET, SUTTON, SURREY, half-

mile from the Church, and near to the Congregational Chapel, a detached HOUSE, suitable for a genteel family. Rent, 45*l*. per annum. Three sitting-rooms, six bedrooms, Dressing-room, Store-room, Kitchen, and Wash-house, with Garden. Immediate possession.

For cards, apply to Mr. Hind, High-street, Sutton.



POLYTECHNIC.—Monday Evening next, Lecture by H. J. Webber, Esq., entitled, "Home Life in Russia." THE COTTON FAMINE, Zostera Marina, Flax, Jute, and other Fibres. Professor J. H. Pepper's New Lecture, illustrated with the Oxy Hydrogen Microscope, Experiments, and an entirely new Series Dissolving Views, designed and painted by J. A. Benwell, Esq. New Musical and Historical Entertainment by G. A. Cooper, Esq., entitled, "The Seven Ages of a Great City." Engagement of the London Vocal Quintett Union—Artists: Miss Leffler, Miss Rose Hersee, and Messrs. Carter and De Fontanier. Conductor—Mr. F. O. Williams. Herr Winkler, the Wonderful Calculator. Master Hamilton, the Juvenile Wizard of Scottish Song. Experiments by J. L. King, Esq., illustrating "Submarine Warfare, and the Means of Repelling Boarders from Iron Ships." The Laboratory is always open for Pupils and Analysts.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 891.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Encouragement of Free-	
The Coming Conflict .. 987	Labour Cotton	992
A Strange Story	Foreign and Colonial	993
London Conference of	The French Evangelical	
the Liberation Society 988	Alliance and the Ameri-	
The Unitarians and	can War	995
State-Churchism	Progress of Garotting	995
The Bicentenary of 1602 989	Postscript	995
Revision of the Liturgy 990	LEADING ARTICLES:	
Bishop Colen o's Book 990	Summary	996
The Nonconformist Co-	Dismissal of General	
lony in New Zealand 990	M'Clellan	996
Religious Intelligence.... 991	Wanted, a King.....	997
CORRESPONDENCE:	Offering the Oyster-	
Lancashire Distress 991	Shells	997
The Baptist Union and	The New Political Gospel 997	
Lancashire Distress .. 992	High Service	997
Sunday-school Teachers	The Cotton Famine	999
and Lancashire Distress 992	The Prince of Wales in	
Weekly Offerings for the	Rome	1001
Distress in Lancashire 992	Court, Official, and Per-	
Hey Head Chapel	sonal News	1001
Dr. Hook's Lives of the	Law and Police.....	1001
Archbishops of Can-	Literature	1002
terbury	Miscellaneous News.....	1001

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE COMING CONFLICT.

THE aggressive attitude assumed, within the last two years, by the Political Church in this country, may well excite the grave and thoughtful attention of those who, until quite recently, have been wont to regard its position as one which, for the sake of religious truths which have for them a deeper personal interest, ought rather to be silently acquiesced in than earnestly assailed. No one can wisely ignore the immense social influence which the Church Establishment can exert in support of her claims, when she is roused to employ it to the utmost. That she is waking up to the necessity of making the best use of her resources with a view not merely of preserving but of extending her ascendancy, this Bicentenary Commemoration has furnished the occasion of bringing under public notice diverse and abundant proof. Unless the friends of a free, as opposed to a legally-fettered and endowed, ecclesiasticism falter in their testimony, a conflict appears to be close at hand which, as it will be waged to settle the most momentous of all issues which can affect the character and destiny of the nation, so it will, in all human probability, demand, on the part of those who care to see the Church of Christ a self-sustaining and self-governing body, the sternest self-sacrifice and the most unhesitating faith. Divine Providence, partly by the employment of intelligent and voluntary agencies, but chiefly, no doubt, by the progressive development of those hidden forces the evolution and guidance of which lie beyond the reach of man's wisdom and will, is gradually but surely bringing front to front with each other the two antagonistic principles, on the one or the other of which the "Church of the future" in this country must ultimately and exclusively rest—namely, that of Christian life operating by an organism the outgrowth of its own spirit, or that of Christian life working by machinery framed for it by political law.

We are, as it seems to us—and to many besides ourselves, many who do not sympathise with us in either our desires or our expectations of the final issue—upon the very verge of this great conflict. It is doubtful whether we shall be permitted to witness its close. Whether or not, we have no misgiving as to the result. Yet, we candidly confess, that we sometimes view with profound concern indications, here and there, that when the struggle has fairly set in, and before its educational and disciplinary effects have had time to operate, Liberationists will be driven often and bitterly to deplore their sad lack of well-qualified Parliamentary spokesmen. Our prospects appear just now to be the reverse of those which might have gladdened the hearts of our Puritan forefathers on the eve of that tremendous contest which convulsed the kingdom about the middle of the seventeenth century.

The men who went up to the Long Parliament, nobly resolved to dare imprisonment and death on behalf of what they believed to be the true principles of Christian Government, had zealously trained themselves for their patriotic but perilous work. Their social position, their education, their seriousness of spirit, their habits of study and reflection, and, above all, their personal godliness, during the critical period of early manhood, had prepared them to take a conspicuous and able part in deciding the controversy of the times, and in moulding the destiny of their country. We wish we could see something analogous to this among the young men of our day whose social position, inherited wealth, liberal education, and Nonconformist descent, point them out as qualified, in these and some other respects, to be the standard-bearers for Truth in the halls of legislation. We have no such cheering augury of future strength. With here and there an exception, young men of the class to which we have made reference, avert their eyes from one of the grandest and most honourable careers of patriotic ambition which the affairs of England have ever presented, and prefer to sacrifice their immense capabilities of usefulness at the shrine of personal taste or social convenience. To slip away from the ranks is far more common with them than to rush forward with their colours to the positions of influence and power within their reach—and even when they retain their principles, they seldom put themselves through that course of steady and persistent training which can alone qualify them to turn any future promotion to good account.

O that it were possible to open the eyes of some score of these young men destined hereafter to take their seats in the House of Commons, or, if failing of that destiny, failing by their own choice! Would that we could give them a transient glimpse into the future, and show them the broad field of service, and withal distinction, which awaits and invites their appropriation! If they be true men, as we believe them to be, how intensely but fruitlessly will they deplore, ten years hence, their want of serious preparation for the conflict in which they will then be expected and constrained to take a leading part! Experience will soon convince them that senatorial eminence is no more to be improvised than military skill, and that great success invariably presupposes, not merely peculiar and happy opportunities, but also fitting preparation to profit by their occurrence. We speak of a score—but surely every county in England and Wales might furnish at least one person (some of them more), still in early manhood, whose social position and prospect would warrant him in contemplating Parliamentary responsibilities as probable, and who possesses sufficient leisure, means, and ability, if he also possessed the will, to fit himself by diligent, well-directed, and persevering study for doing eminent service to the cause of religious equality. We can scarcely imagine anything more auspicious for that cause, nor anything more truly honourable to individual Christian patriotism, than the solemn self-consecration of a goodly band of gentlemen, qualified by a fair education and by ease of circumstances for Parliamentary honours and labours, to fight the battle of a free as against a political Church in this country, and their bravely and persistently welcoming the course of training, severe though it be, which the nature of their high enterprise might demand. With a career open to them, scarcely less needing the heroic spirit, certainly not less arduous or useful, than that of missionary work in heathen lands, the highest religious motives might here find a glorious scope for exercise, and the most generous and holy ambition a field for effort and distinction.

We had hoped, we have not yet given up the hope, that the Bicentenary Commemoration, by resuscitating the great ecclesiastical events of the seventeenth century, would give a powerful impulse to many minds in the direction we have pointed out. Of one thing we are sure—that

nothing but deep religious earnestness will carry us safely through the coming conflict—earnestness resembling that of the Puritan statesmen of between two and three centuries ago. Unless our generous youth have caught something of their fire; unless they have been stirred up by their more familiar converse with heroic minds and deeds to form a definite purpose—a well-considered and well-understood life-purpose—in relation to the grand and inevitable struggle that visibly approaches; unless they have been impressed with the duty, because the imperative necessity, of qualifying themselves by previous study in private, and exertion in public, for the part obviously assigned to them by Divine Providence—the commemoration will have failed as to one, at least, of its highest uses. We are far less in want of dead machinery than of able men. We are, perhaps, quite as well off, both as to their numbers and their spirit, in our rank and file, as were our forefathers in the hour of their proudest triumph. We have even a better cause in hand than they had—a cause the final establishment of which will be more fruitful of good to the nation, and to the Church of Christ within its borders. We are not wholly destitute of the materials out of which our army of moral combatants might, in process of time, be splendidly officered. The laity amongst us are calling out for greater courage and fidelity on the part of ministers—but it behoves us to observe that the affluent laity, with a few noble and well-known exceptions, have given to the world and to the Church no very forcible evidence of their own appreciation of the coming crisis. Which of them has devoted, which of them is carefully and religiously training, which of them is making suitable provision for, a son of theirs, or a nephew, or a brother, with especial reference to the contest "looming in the future"? Nay, are they all, or any considerable portion of them, assuming the position which the prospect as well as the retrospect might well induce them to take on their own account? There is progressive improvement, no doubt, even in this respect—but it is far from being what it might have reasonably expected to have been.

A STRANGE STORY.

Unlike Canning's knife-grinder, we have a story to tell. We shall tell it as 'twas told to us by Mr. Samuel Crompton, who has had every opportunity, and seems to have used the opportunities he has had, of acquainting himself with the facts of the case. Judging him by a pamphlet* which lies before us, this gentleman, albeit he has formed a strong opinion on the facts he narrates, is a quite trustworthy witness. He bears no resemblance to those habitual grumblers who, like the sailor in Congreve's witty play, have a mind "to marry a Lapland witch, and live on selling contrary winds and wrecked vessels." He seems moved, compelled to speak by an honest, hearty indignation against an unrighteous breach of trust, a passionate craving to help the destitute and suffering to their rights. He is a Churchman, moreover, and jealous for the honour of the Establishment. It is, partly at least, to prevent a scandal, to show that "no men are more ashamed than Churchmen themselves" of an injustice done in the name and by the authorities of the Church, that he has pursued a difficult and laborious investigation.

His story, as we pick it out and piece it together from the pages of his somewhat confused narrative, is as follows:—In Old Trafford, Manchester, there are two charities, founded circa 1834, known respectively as Henshaw's Blind Asylum and the Manchester Deaf and Dumb School. The buildings of these charities stand on a quadrangular plot of ground, the school forming one wing, the asylum the other wing, the uniting centre being a chapel erected,

* "A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Manchester on the Alienation of a Chapel, &c." London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

between 1836 and 1838, for the common use of the inmates of the adjoining institutions. The erection of this chapel was proposed by a Dissenter. The foundation-stone was laid by a Dissenter. Dissenters contributed largely to the building of the chapel, as also to the revenues of the charities; and yet these Dissenters, with a liberality which Churchmen can commend, but apparently cannot imitate, freely consented to the use of the forms of worship peculiar to the Established Church. About 1838-9, a clergyman, the Rev. Thomas Buckley, was appointed, first, stipendiary secretary, and then to the "temporary chaplaincy" of the Blind Asylum. By steps which are not indicated, Mr. Buckley seems to have become the regular minister of the chapel—the acknowledged and permanent chaplain of both the institutions. Toward the end of '39 an organ, unusually large and complete, was put up in the chapel, mainly, of course, for the use of the inmates of the Blind Asylum—a boon of which they seem to have judiciously availed themselves, since within ten years they sang and played, at a public concert, the whole music of Handel's "Messiah." Of this resource and delight—the chiefest of the few delightful resources open to the blind—they have been deprived for the last six years, by hands which should never have been opened but to protect and bless them. *The chaplain and the bishop* have, in due ecclesiastical form, deprived the inmates of these institutions not only of the organ—built at the cost of 500*l.*—but also of the chapel—built at a cost of 5,000*l.*—in which it stood. It may be a pastoral act to strip off so heavy and golden a fleece as this, but if it be, it bears a suspicious resemblance to the acts of those pastors who are described, in a certain sacred parable, as not entering "by the door into the sheepfold, but climbing up some other way." The way by which these pastors climbed up was the way of "consecrating" the chapel,—in other words, converting it from a private place of worship into a parish church. Not many years after his appointment the chaplain seems to have conceived this idea, and when, in '48, Dr. Lee was made Bishop of Manchester, he seems to have lent himself very easily to the chaplain's design. We cannot follow these two gentlemen through the course they pursued for the next ten years; but in January, 1857, the chapel of the charities, by an act of public consecration, was transformed into the Rectory of St. Thomas, Old Trafford.

As the whole case in dispute turns on the fact of the chapel being the property of the two institutions, private property and not public, we give the evidence in proof of this assertion. The chapel, then, stands on the freehold of the institutions. It is part of one well-composed building, the centre of which—the school and the asylum—are wings. Doors open from the corridors of the charities into the galleries of the chapel. It can only be approached through gateways which, like the chapel itself, stand on the freehold of the charities, and along paths which run through their lawns and shrubberies. The minute-books record the resolution in which the chapel had its origin,—*"That a chapel, connected with the Established Church, be erected for the joint use of the Blind Asylum and the School for the Deaf and Dumb,"* and that the sum required to erect it "be raised by private subscription." The foundation-stone, which was laid with some ceremony, contained a plate with this inscription,—*"This Stone, The first of a Building, To comprise an Asylum for the Blind, a School for the Deaf and Dumb, And a Chapel, For the joint benefit of both Institutions, Was laid,"* &c. In 1843, within four or five years of the completion of this building, when, therefore, all memory of its origin could not well have faded out of men's minds, sub-committees were appointed by both institutions to report on this very point, viz., "the origin of the chapel." After due examination they report—1, *That the chapel was built by the two institutions;* 2, *That the patronage of the chapel is vested in the committees of the two institutions;* and 3, *That the whole range of galleries is appropriated to the use of the two institutions.* What need we any further witness? The very stones of the building cry out their testimony. It is plain, beyond all contradiction, that the chapel was the private property of the institutions, built on their ground, paid for with their money, designed for the benefit of their inmates.

And yet, because the consent of the one surviving trustee has been somehow gained, the private property of these deserving charities has been appropriated by the most richly endowed Church in Christendom, a Church for whose grasp, as for that of the elephant's trunk, nothing is too large, nothing too small. While the Church gains little, the charities will suffer much by

the loss which they have sustained. For mark what their loss involves. Not to dwell on minor points, they lose the plot of land on which the chapel stands, and their right over the approaches to it. They lose the chapel itself, with its fittings and furniture. They lose the patronage of the living—that goes to the Bishop—worth about 500*l.* per annum. They lose, as we have just said, their organ, of which indeed they have been already deprived for some six years, and the opportunities it gave of training musical pupils as organists. They lose the right of free access to the chapel for purposes of daily worship. And they lose the services of the chaplain, whom the "consecration" transformed into a parish priest. In the present case this is no great loss, perhaps, as Mr. Buckley for three years neglected to visit the inmates of the institutions, and only resumed his spiritual instructions *under protest*, and at the mandate of his bishop. But it is not difficult to see that, even under the most favourable conditions, a priest hampered with parish duties would be unable to discharge the duties of the chaplaincy. We have only to consider what a chaplain for the deaf and blind should be, how signally endowed, how exceptionally accomplished, in order to arrive at the conclusion that no ordinary priest, however devoted to the work, would be able to reach the poor souls from whom, at two avenues, the truth is quite shut out.

Happily for us and for our readers, we need not examine the legal steps by which the chapel was conveyed to the Church from the charities, contrary to the wishes of many of their warmest supporters. The transfer on the face of it, if not illegal, is grossly inequitable. We believe it to be both. No trustee has a right to violate his trust. No conveyance ought to stand, and probably no conveyance can, stand, which alienates the property of a charity from the uses designed by its founders. Lord Eldon has decided, in the Highgate School case, that a chapel attached to the school, which for more than two centuries had been declared and used as a chapel-of-ease, could not be alienated from the school; that it must henceforth be deemed, not a chapel-of-ease, but "a chapel belonging to the said charity": and the chapel at Manchester has only been in existence a quarter of a century and has never been declared a chapel-of-ease. South, too, whom no one will suspect of low views of the Church's claims, quotes Canonists to prove, and lends all the weight of his authority to the thesis, that "no consecration makes a thing sacred *without the owner's gift*"; and that "the owner's gift of itself alone makes a thing sacred *without the ceremonies of consecration*." On the whole, therefore, we think Mr. Crompton's efforts to restore to the charities the property of which, in the name of the Church, they have been despoiled, may come to a successful issue; and, meantime, we very heartily wish him good speed.

As Nonconformists we find it somewhat difficult to regret so deeply as we should that this flagrant wrong has been done. Or, to put the same thought in a more amiable form, we cannot help dwelling on the compensations which attend the wrong. For here we have, in our own time and under our own eye, the very process which has been going on all over England for very many years. Almost all the educational and charitable endowments founded by the piety of our forefathers have been gradually absorbed to the exclusive use of the Church. The peculiarity of this case lies in the fact that in it *that* is done in a quarter of a century which it has commonly taken two or three centuries to accomplish. It is a miniature from which we may gather the features of many a larger and mature injustice, a model on a small scale of the machinery which has despoiled us of many of our birthrights. It may be handled, examined, studied, and, if it be, will stir up a healthy indignation against ancient usurpations innumerable. Above all, it is a present wrong, and calls for instant remedy. The stroke of it falls on our shoulders, not on that of our fathers, and the smart may well stimulate us to immediate action.

LONDON CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

A conference, summoned by private circular, of the Nonconformist ministers and principal laymen of the metropolis, was held at Radley's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, in connexion with this society. Nearly forty ministers—representing some of the most important congregations in London—were present, and about one hundred laymen, many of whom were not previously connected with the society. Amongst those present were the Revs. Dr. Edmond, Dr. Ferguson, Professor Newth, C. Stovel, A. M. Henderson, R. W. Betts, John Guthrie, W. A. Essery, A. Hannay, Mark Wilks, W. Miall, B. Kent, J. Pillans, E. White, A. C. Thomas, J. C. Gallaway, J. E. Giles, G. W. Fishbourne, J. Ross, D. Nimmo,

R. Robinson, and Messrs. W. Edwards, E. Miall, H. R. Ellington, Dr. Epps, H. J. Preston, Dr. Foster, J. M'Laren, T. C. Turberville, J. Tarring, I. W. Willans, J. Fenning, &c., &c. It was announced that letters had been received from the Revs. Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Macfarlane, Dr. Angus, H. J. Gamble, J. Kennedy, J. Graham, J. Corbin, W. Brock, A. M'Millan, Dr. Leechman, Mr. S. Morley, Mr. Underhill, Mr. Kershaw, M.P., and others.

Tea having been served, the chair was taken by WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., who, after a general review of the past aspects of the Church and State controversy, explained the particular purpose of the meeting, which was to organise the metropolis for the purpose of the Liberation Society.

Mr. CARVELL WILLIAMS followed with a paper, in which the Executive Committee explained their views. The committee, in this paper, stated that they were on the eve of a great national controversy, and that all Nonconformists must be prepared to take their part in it. The time would arrive when this question would become the battle-ground of hostile political factions, and the religious mind of the country should, therefore, be leavened with the principles of the society. Attention was drawn to the fact that the various ecclesiastical sections of the Establishment were prepared to forget their differences in unitedly struggling to retain their political status; and there should, therefore, be a closer union, for political purposes, of those who held Nonconformist principles. Reference was made to the gratifying progress of the society, and its increasing influence; but it was now necessary that it should represent and wield the whole power of Nonconformity, so far as related to ecclesiastical legislation. They, therefore, called for increased support from the Dissenters of the metropolis. The paper concluded with an enumeration of the means which might be adopted to give effect to the object of the meeting.

At the conclusion of this paper a long and animated discussion took place, in which suggestions for sermons, lectures, public meetings, local committees, the circulation of Nonconformist literature, and other measures, were thrown out. In the course of this discussion the Rev. C. Stovel called the especial attention of the meeting to the effects of Dr. Lushington's judgment. He remarked that he would give the Essayists and Reviewers all the liberty that they might claim, but when they and others stood before the British public and attacked their Saviour, as Christians they must say—let them do it at their own expense. He would have no man crippled in the discharge of his duty, but he would have him compelled to take his hand out of his (Mr. Stovel's) pocket. This was a question for the Liberation Society.

The Rev. Dr. EDMOND moved the following resolution:—

1. That, having regard to the resistance now offered by the supporters of Church Establishments to any further recognition by the legislature of the principle of religious equality, and to the probability that their influence will for some time continue to be successful in Parliament; as well as to the fact, that the Bicentenary agitation has awakened an increased interest in the principles held by voluntaries, this meeting is of opinion that steps should be taken for earnest and united action on the part of Nonconformists for the more systematic diffusion of their ecclesiastical sentiments.

Dr. Edmond, in the course of a very earnest address, remarked that next to the diffusion of the Gospel he deliberately ranked the freeing of the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ from State shackles and alliance. He hoped that through the length and breadth of the land the distinction between political and religious Dissenters would be obliterated, and that Nonconformists of all classes would work together for the extension of their principles.

The Rev. A. M. HENDERSON, in seconding the resolution, said he had not failed to bring up the questions to which it referred, both in his Bible-class and in the pulpit. He thought the society should take up the work of instructing the young men of London.

The Rev. MARK WILKS, who thought that their action should be essentially political, and Mr. MIALL, who warned the ministry that henceforth there could be no neutrality on this question, having addressed the meeting, the resolution was unanimously carried.

The Rev. J. PILLANS moved the second resolution, as follows:—

That recognising the special difficulties involved in central action in the metropolis, this meeting earnestly begs of the several ministers of the Nonconformist congregations in London and the suburbs to consider in what manner they can best aid in promoting the advancement of Nonconformist principles in their own localities during the present winter.

Mr. Pillans said the increased power for which the society called was, he thought, to be obtained, not from the political but from the religious side of life. More, he considered, might be done from the pulpit, although perhaps the whole length and breadth of the subject could not be dealt with there. He heartily sympathised with the purpose of the meeting and believed that the time was come to fight this battle.

The Rev. R. W. BETTS, who remarked that the society should turn to account the Bicentenary agitation, seconded the resolution, which was supported by the Rev. A. HANNAY. Mr. Hannay said he did not believe in Christian ministers keeping the principles of the society in their pockets. He therefore could not give a silent vote on the resolution. As a minister he had always taught the true doctrine of the Church of Christ on this subject.

The resolution having been carried, the meeting, which was, throughout, of a very earnest character, separated about ten o'clock.

THE UNITARIANS AND STATE-CHURCHISM.

The forty-fourth social meeting of the members and friends of the above society was held at Radley's Hotel, Blackfriars, on Thursday evening, on which occasion Mr. H. Preston read a paper on "The True Relation of the State to Religion; with Suggestions for the Separation of the Church from the State, with a due regard to existing interests."

Mr. J. T. HART, who presided, said his own strong feeling was that an Establishment was injurious to the very principles which it proposed to support. But while this was his opinion, he saw so many persons whose judgment he respected holding very contrary opinions, that the question was evidently one to be fairly and properly discussed amongst them, in such a manner as that all should, without the least shadow of ill-feeling, be free to retain their own convictions, or to change them, just as the course of argument might dictate.

Mr. PRESTON, in the opening portion of his address, spoke of the relations of Church and State as the great social question of the day—one upon which elections would turn, upon which the Legislature would be divided again and again, and upon which Ministries would be made and unmade.

Mr. Disraeli, with the well-worn, but not necessarily worn-out, cry, "The Church in danger," had secured the support of that powerful body the Established clergy, with all their patrons, friends, and adherents, and recent divisions in the House of Commons showed how quickly that cry was responded to. The census of 1851 proved that the number of persons attending public worship in England was about equally divided between the Established Church and the various other sects, thus destroying altogether the illusion that the former was the Church of the nation; while in Scotland and Ireland the Episcopal Church contained a very small proportion of the population. In dealing, then, with that which was acknowledged to be national property, hitherto exclusively appropriated by one sect, Dissenters must not allow themselves to be misled by the notion that they were a small minority of the nation; they, in fact, constituted the majority, but had for generations been deprived of their rights by the combined power of Church and State.

After an interesting review of the present established religions of the world, the speaker proceeded to show that the evil consequences of the alliance between State and Church were not, as history over and over again showed us, confined to their effects on the religious and moral status of the country, but frequently exercised a most disastrous influence on its material condition. The position of Ireland for the last three hundred years was one continued illustration of the deplorable consequences inevitably resulting from the union of Church and State. Religion was assuredly never more desecrated than when her name was used to obtain, even at the expense of bloodshed, a few paltry pounds to be put into the pockets of the ministers of the Prince of Peace. The endowment of one dominant sect fostered spiritual pride amongst its members, and ideas of apostolical descent. As the spirit of the Church of Rome was precisely the same now as in the middle ages, so was the spirit of the Church of England precisely the same as in the days of the Tudors and the Stuarts, both, however, being now controlled by public opinion.

Had not the Church expressed its determination not to yield the miserable sum it obtained from Dissenters as Church-rates unless it received far more than an equivalent? and did it not at the same time refuse to permit a Dissenter to bury his dead in the National churchyard with the rites and services he most approved? (Hear, hear.) Had not the Church striven to deny to Dissenters the participation in the administration of national charitable trusts? Did she not prevent Dissenters from obtaining the position and benefits which they had earned at the national universities because they could not sign the Thirty-nine Articles? Did not the Church refuse this year to consent to the slightest modification of the Act of Uniformity? Did she not refuse to allow conscientious clergymen to throw off their yoke of bondage, and resort to some other profession to obtain their livelihood? Had not her ministers lately been engaged in seizing the goods of Dissenters who declined to pay Easter-dues to those from whom they received no benefit? Had she not refused to surrender that wretched rag of intolerance which compelled persons on taking certain offices to swear they would not use any influence they thereby acquired to the detriment of the Established Church? He maintained that in the spirit of the Church there was no improvement whatever, and that had she the power, she would treat Dissenters now just as she treated them two hundred years since. (Hear, hear.) Another reason against allying religion with the State was that the union tended to make the head of each hypocrites, and united them in the desire to practise upon the credulity of the people.

On behalf of State-supported religions it was said, "Consider the advantages they have rendered to the cause of learning, and that by means of them religion is brought home to every man's door." Now he was not indifferent to these considerations. He admitted that the Church of England having possessed itself unscrupulously of the great national seats of learning had produced men eminent in learning and piety; but he strongly suspected that for every name which could be quoted from the annals of the Universities, a not inferior one could be produced of those who did not enjoy the advantage of attending them. The development of voluntarism showed that there was no necessity for the State support of religion.

The fact was that the voluntary principle was now becoming daily more appreciated by the Church itself. The weekly offertory had been revived with the best effect, and—*fas est et ab hoste doceri*—he should like to see the practice introduced into our own churches. A very considerable sum might thus be raised imperceptibly, as it were, and without the slightest inconvenience

to any person. Many a poor widow would cheerfully give her two mites towards the support of Divine worship could she do so without observation, whereas now she did not like to thrust her poverty before the world by a very small yearly contribution, to be formally paid to the treasurer and entered in his book. (Hear.) Mr. Preston next examined the English system of Church patronage—a system, he said, so bad that no worse could possibly be conceived. With very few exceptions, the parishioners had no voice in the appointment of their pastors. He might be a man of small intelligence, of disagreeable manners, of not irreproachable life, of doctrinal opinions varying from Indifference to Roman Catholicism; whatever he was, the parish must take him for better for worse, and all complaint or remonstrance was utterly unavailing.

But then the cry of spoliation was raised, and Mr. Preston drew a pleasant sketch of the sextons and the beadles, the bishops, priests, and deacons, from whom the cry proceeded. Now it was true that under the new order of things which he would introduce the emoluments of individuals might not be so large, nor their social position quite so conspicuous as it had been, but what they had would be the free-will, kindly offerings of those who gave because they loved religion and its ministers. (Hear.) To talk of spoliation because the people of England chose to use their own property in their own way was simply ludicrous, not to say impudent. Whence did the Church derive the greatest portion of its wealth but from Roman Catholic sources? It was the property of the nation, to be disposed of as the nation thought fit. Mr. Preston proceeded to describe in detail in what way he would separate Church and State, and dispose of the property, saving vested interests and present incumbents, doing away with all ecclesiastical grants, including the *Regium Donum* and the Maynooth endowment. Mr. Preston combated at considerable length what he termed the chimerical notion of a National or Broad Church, in which all classes of Christians might unite. Nothing so impracticable had, he believed, ever been attempted since the Tower of Babel.

This proposed National Church, such as he understood it, would necessitate compromises infinitely greater than the Church of England ever had yet sanctioned. How was our common worship to be managed? Were we Protestants to assist at the celebration of the mass in the morning, the Roman Catholics attending a Protestant service in the evening? Was a Unitarian to preach on one Sunday and a Trinitarian another, each taking care so to frame his prayers and discourse that nothing should be said which would offend the devotional susceptibilities of the other? Any scheme like this, in the present state of theological opinion, was utterly impracticable, and instead of promoting would awfully retard the object these excellent theorists had in view. But while he desired that we should all, in a spirit of true Christian love and for the glory of God, do what we could to advance our own views, he advocated this course in no exclusive spirit.

The conclusion of the whole matter, in his opinion, then, was that the true relation of the State to religion was one of strict impartiality.

The State had its functions to perform in watching over the material interests of the people, whilst the functions of religion were to care for their spiritual welfare—to elevate them above the things of this world, and to raise their souls to God. "Let us render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and unto God the things that are God's." He was not sanguine enough to hope that this all-important reform would be accomplished during the lives of men now living; and yet when he remembered the marvellous progress of the last few years he did not despair that this greatest result of all—religion flourishing in peace and harmony without any State support—was nearer its realisation than many of us ventured to anticipate. Until this was accomplished, we boasted in vain of our freedom. We were subject to a tyranny all the more to be lamented because it was so little appreciated by us. We had achieved freedom for our press, freedom of speech, freedom of trade; let us not be satisfied till we had achieved freedom for religion. Then, and not till then, should we prove to the world that we really understood what freedom was—freedom for our bodies, freedom for our minds, freedom for our souls; then, and then only, would our country vindicate to herself and to the world her proud boast that it is England's high prerogative to teach the nations how to live—(applause.)

The Rev. M. C. GASCOIGNE said he partly agreed with, and partly differed from the views just propounded. He was certainly opposed to a sectarian Church, but he thought that a broad National Church was perfectly feasible, and he did not see any reason why the temporal Government should not lend its power and influence towards the establishment of such a church.

The Rev. J. C. MEANS asked how it was that in a body differing, as Unitarians did, so widely from the present Establishment, so large a number should be favourable to the principles of an Establishment. One of the grounds upon which such persons favoured the abstract idea of a National Church was because they believed that, apart from the life of the individuals of whom the nation consisted, there was a national life which had its birth, its growth, its maturity, and probably its decay; that this national life was embodied in our legislation, in the proceedings of our Government, in our literature; and that, since we had an expression of national life in these respects, we ought to have the same expression in matters of religion. Now, granting that each nation had a national life, that was only a pure abstraction existing in men's minds. He apprehended, therefore, that, corresponding to that abstract national life, we really had already a National Church. He (Mr. Means) had no doubt that without an Establishment we should have a comprehensive Church. At a very early period in the history of the Church there were gathered together bodies of worshippers who were known as the Catholic—the General Church—as distinguished from those who were devoted to some

special doctrine. This was the sort of Church which might again arise. There would still be differences; but the Unitarian and others would say, "I cannot give up my opinion, though I am willing to belong to a wide community which will allow me freedom on these points." Such a Church would give liberty to all, and would be unalloyed by the dishonesty which seemed more or less to cling to every form of State religion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ADDISCOTT said that one fact hitherto seemed to be entirely forgotten by those who had engaged in the discussion, viz., that this was no abstract question; but that we had to consider whether the system which had prevailed in England for something like one thousand years, and which had assisted to make England what she now was, should be set aside in the cool manner which Mr. Preston had sketched out? (Hear, and laughter.) What was the chance of our doing this? Could Mr. Preston find a single member in the House of Commons who would bring forward such a scheme? No doubt, as Nonconformists, we had grievances to complain of. No doubt great abuses existed in the Church; and he was in favour of Church reform; but he would not side with those who would cause a single village-bell to cease from tolling, and from calling the villagers to their Sunday prayers. (Hear.)

Mr. W. N. GREEN thought that long before the separation of Church and State, the Church would open her doors to all who professed the Christian name. (Hear.)

The Rev. R. SPEARS said that a State-Church meant a policeman at every man's door, to enforce her claims upon people who never attended her services and were opposed to her doctrines. (Hear.) The question was one which should be considered apart from all sentiment about village-bells. (A laugh.) If religion meant anything it meant justice, and for the Church to demand money from Dissenters was palpable injustice. In his view a State-Church was a great State injustice. (Hear.) It was not a political necessity, for the good which had been wrought out in our history had been done not by but in despite of the Church, and Lord Macaulay said that the Church had not once, even by accident, been on the side of the people. (Hear.) The Church had, in fact, stood in the way of all our political reforms, and it still blocked up the road of progress with the rubbish of the past.

The Rev. J. RIX, of Stratford, expressed his sympathy with the general conclusions of Mr. Preston. He had been of the same opinion ever since he was able to think about a State-Church, and the evils connected with it. His friend Mr. Green had alluded to the tyranny of the Wesleyans, to which community he (Mr. Rix) had once belonged; but if a minister did not like Wesleyanism, its doctrines or its discipline, he was free to leave it, whereas "once a clergyman always a clergyman." There had doubtless been good men in the Church, but they had been there despite the system. As to Voluntarism, its efficacy had been triumphantly shown in Scotland, where the Free Church had taken such firm root, and so in England the various denominations outside the Church, amongst whom he mentioned the Primitive Methodists, had effected great good, and had built chapels all over the country without one farthing of help from the State.

Mr. A. PRESTON could not admit that there was no member in the House of Commons who would bring forward such a scheme as his brother had sketched out; on the contrary, he believed that he knew some there who would stand forward in support of such views, even if they were left in a considerable minority. He did not know whether it would be competent to the meeting to pass a resolution in favour of the Liberation Society, but perhaps some suggestion might be thrown out on this point, or it might be referred to a sub-committee. He thought that none of his lay friends had been very successful in defending the Church. Although there must be some difference of opinion respecting details, most of them in the main approved of the scheme which had been so ably placed before the meeting, and they must all feel deeply obliged to Mr. Preston for the manner in which he had treated this subject. (Hear.)

Mr. G. B. DALBY was anxious that it should not appear that the Unitarian laity took no interest in the anti-State-Church question. For his part he wished not merely to effect reform but to destroy altogether the principle of an Establishment, substituting in its stead the voluntary principle, which, as other gentlemen had shown, would be perfectly efficient for the adequate support of religion.

Mr. JOE PRESTON said his brother had expressly stated that neither the society nor the committee were responsible for his opinions; and he knew that several persons who usually attended these meetings had stayed away, being frightened at the discussion of so "radical" a question. He thought that such persons had been frightened by a bugbear, and that, if they were opposed to the separation of Church and State, it would be better to discuss the matter calmly and quietly; but that this was the cause of the absence of both ministers and laymen he was well assured.

After a few remarks from Mr. M'CALISTER, who spoke of the unscriptural character and the persecuting spirit of the State-Church.

The Rev. H. IERSON closed the meeting with prayer, and the proceedings terminated.

THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

THE HACKNEY SERIES OF LECTURES on the Bicentenary of Nonconformity was brought to a close last Tuesday by a lecture from the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, on the principle of the Union of the

Church with the State. He took the various theories of Hooker, Warburton, Dr. Chalmers, and Gladstone, one by one, and in a gentlemanly and Christian-like spirit, with all the logic and eloquence of a master mind, unveiled their sophistry, laid bare their fallacies, and proved by close and cogent reasoning, how utterly impossible it was for such an alliance to be fraught with anything else but evil to both the contracting parties. The lecture was a masterly reply to many of the positions advanced by Mr. Disraeli in his recent speech at High Wycombe. It was delightful to witness an audience, especially a Hackney audience, listening with unabated interest for nearly three hours to a thoroughly and closely argumentative lecture, heightened at times by a refined and impassioned eloquence.

BICENTENARY LECTURE BY DR. VAUGHAN.—On Monday evening week, a lecture was delivered in the Town Hall, William-street, Woolwich, by the Rev. Robert Vaughan, D.D., on the ejection of Two Thousand ministers in 1662. The renowned ability of the lecturer, and the interest of the subject, ensured a crowded audience. After some preliminary observations, the rev. gentleman drew a graphic picture of the period, and evidenced his intimate acquaintance with the subject by adducing historical details and illustrations of the greatest value and pertinence. He showed the growth and progress of English Nonconformity, despite much persecution and many trials, and asserted his belief in the conscientiousness and consistency of those who preferred the sacrifice of their benefices to the surrender of their convictions. In the maintenance of dearly-cherished principles they had set an example to all succeeding generations, and bequeathed to their representatives in the present day many instances of heroic endurance and unflinching fidelity. Dr. Vaughan disclaimed all hostility to the clergymen of the Establishment, but contended that the root of the evil lay deep in the foundation of a communion reared and sustained by act of Parliament. He would say the same of any system based upon a similarly guaranteed pre-eminence. Having endeavoured to trace the causes which led to their ejection, and sought to vindicate Protestant Dissenters from the slurs and contumely cast upon them, he boldly avowed his personal adherence to the truths for which their forefathers suffered, while esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of Egypt. A cordial vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

THE REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

The Association for Promoting a Revision of the Prayer-book have at last, "after mature deliberation, decided upon issuing the first number of a paper which has often been asked for" by friends of the movement. It is to be "a register of facts connected with the objects the society has in view." The first fact accordingly recorded is the public meeting held at Willis's Rooms in July, since which the additional subscriptions received have been sufficient to cover all the liabilities then existing. Amongst the contributors are the Marquis of Westminster, who gives 20%, the Earl of Essex, Earl Ducie, Marquis of Westmeath, Viscount Gage, the Dean of Norwich, the Dean of Manchester, the Dean of Tuam, and nearly 120 clergymen, with many influential laymen. The second is the formation of an association at Bristol, which has put forth the following declaration of "Fundamental Objects":—

With respect to the Act of Uniformity of 1662; to promote such an alteration of the terms of subscription as will not compel clergymen to declare their "unfeigned assent and consent to all and everything contained and prescribed in and by the Book of Common Prayer;" provided that such alteration shall not in any way interfere with the present requirements of subscription to the XXXIX. Articles of the Church of England.

With respect to the Revision of the Prayer-book;—to promote (in accordance with the preface to the book and the XXXIVth Article of the Church of England) such "reasonable" and moderate revision of "the Forms of Divine Worship" as "the exigency of the times" may require; and to procure such "changes and alterations" in the ritual, as upon present "weighty and important considerations" "those that are in place of authority" may deem "necessary or expedient"; and which, being in agreement with Holy Scripture, may, without danger to "the main body and essentials" of the Church, conduce to its healthful expansion.

It having been ascertained that there are certain points of alteration on which revisionists are mainly agreed, the Association would, in respect of them, submit the following suggestions:—

1. The suppression or modification of all such orders and rubrics as are no longer generally observed and enforced.
2. The change of some unusual and obsolete words for the language of the present day.
3. The revision of the Calendar, by the exclusion of the Apocryphal Lessons, the addition of the Book of Revelation, the re-arrangement of the Old Testament lessons, and the omission of objectionable names.
4. In the Service for ordering Priests, the substitution of a more clearly precatory form for the words, "Receive the Holy Ghost, &c."; and the omission of the clause, "Whose sins thou dost forgive, &c."
5. In the Baptismal Services, the omission of the statement that the baptized person is regenerate; with such alterations in the Catechism and order of confirmation as will harmonise with the proposed change. Also the optional use of vicarious engagements on behalf of children to be baptized, with permission to parents to undertake all needful responsibilities for their own children.
6. In the Daily Services, discretionary power to be given to the minister to separate those services which were originally distinct; namely, the Morning Prayer, the Litany, and the Communion Service; provided that on every Sunday, the whole of the now appointed Morning and Evening Services be used in the same

church during some portions of the day;—also, at any other than the regular Morning and Evening Services to select such portions of Holy Scripture, for lessons, as he may consider appropriate.

7. In the form of Solemnisation of Matrimony, either some modification, or the power to abbreviate.

8. In the Service for the Visitation of the Sick, the form of absolution to be assimilated to that used in the Morning and Evening Prayer, or to that in the Communion Service.

9. In the Burial Service, such amendments as may render it more universally appropriate.

10. The revision of the Communion Service.

11. The optional use of the Athanasian Creed, on those days on which it is appointed to be read.

BISHOP COLENSO'S BOOK.

Dr. Davis, secretary of the Religious Tract Society, writes to the *Record*:—

In reference to your correspondent "W. F.'s" hope "that some competent person who can give more patient thought to it, and make more learned research than we can, who are occupied in populous places, will soon put forth a wise, convincing, and plain refutation of his (Bishop Colenso's) errors," I am happy to inform your readers that Mr. Birks is now engaged upon a reply, which will be soon forthcoming, and will, I have no doubt, prove a wise, convincing, and plain refutation of the Bishop's errors.

We (*Guardian*) are informed that at the last meeting of the standing committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, it was resolved to refer certain letters which had been received, about the relations of the society with the Bishop of Natal, to the Archbishop of Canterbury (in concert with such other bishops as he might be able to consult) for his Grace's advice thereon. The Bishop of Natal derives no part of his episcopal income from the funds of the society.

The Archdeacon of Taunton has given notice that in the Session of Convocation of the province of Canterbury next ensuing he will move that the standing orders be suspended, in order to the consideration of an address to the Upper House, praying the Upper House to direct the appointment of a committee of the Lower House to examine and report upon to the Lower House a book lately published, and entitled, "The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined. By the Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal. London: Longman and Co. 1862,"—that the Lower House may deliver its opinion to the Upper House touching the proceeding to a synodical judgment upon the book.

A correspondent of the *John Bull* says:—"I understand that the Bishop of Natal is to be prosecuted. The Bishop of Capetown will—as soon as the Long case is settled by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—bring him before the Archbishop, either in the Arches Court or *in foro domestico*."

THE NONCONFORMIST COLONY IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the *Southern Cross*, Auckland, Aug. 6, 1862.)

We hope for much good from the Nonconformist special settlers in Auckland province. The location on the Oruawharo block is one calculated to develop the energies of the Anglo-Saxon race. It is not to be supposed that these settlers will have few or no difficulties to contend against. Their difficulties will be many, and disappointments not a few. They must try to unlearn a good deal that had become almost a second nature to them at home, and adapt themselves to their altered circumstances. The land is to be cultivated; that is, agricultural land has to be created, by diligent labour, from the sterile wastes of the province, but with the advantage of united effort this will be accomplished in a couple of seasons, if the proper methods be adopted. There is every facility for making the new special settlement a thriving agricultural and trading community in a few years. They will be located on the Kaipara, which has an inland sea-board of 1,200 miles, and the river is navigable for miles up the river for vessels of 400 tons. Kaipara is a safe harbour. At present access will be had by Mangapai, on the east coast, from whence a good bullock-dray road has been formed to the Oruawharo block. But the most convenient way will be to employ a cutter on the Kaipara, to meet which goods from Auckland can be brought up the Waitemata, and after a short portage shipped on board the cutter in the Kaipara. There is a station on this road to the Kaipara, and horses and drays can be readily had. There is at present a smart cutter on the Kaipara, owned by Mr. Bonar, and we understand that the agents of the special settlers in Auckland have determined on employing it in the way now indicated. The Oruawharo block is of fair average land. It is in the vicinity of the new Nova Scotian settlement; and we suppose that any subsequent arrivals from England, of the Nonconformist party, would elect to be with the pioneer settlers. In that way the country on the shores of the Kaipara would be well settled, and the waters of that inland sea turned to better account than at present, when only an occasional vessel visits Hokianga for spars and gum. It has been determined to detain the first and second arrivals of the Nonconformist party in Auckland until the third ship comes into port, so that the settlers in a body may go upon their land. A public welcome has likewise been mooted. The district between the Oruawharo block and the east coast is known to be richly charged with minerals.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN THE WEST RIDING.

—We understand that a conference of the friends of the Liberation Society will be held at Bradford on Wednesday, the 10th December, at which Mr.

Miall and Mr. Carvell Williams are to be present as a deputation. The circular convening the meeting is signed by several leading Nonconformists of the West Riding, and the proposed arrangements are of a kind likely to assure not only a numerous, but a thoroughly practical meeting—one worthy of a district in which Nonconformity is not only numerically strong, but where Nonconformists are heartily attached to their principles. A public meeting is to be held at St. George's Hall in the evening of the day.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—In the Arches Court, on Saturday, the further hearing of the cases of the Archbishop of Salisbury *v.* Williams, and Fendall *v.* Wilson, was fixed for the 15th December.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S VISITATION.—The Bishop of London will commence the visitations of his diocese on Wednesday next, in St. Paul's Cathedral. On that morning little will be done beyond the reception of presentments from churchwardens.

PETER'S PENCE.—From the month of November, 1859, to the end of October, 1862, the Peter's Pence tribute, according to the *Tablet*, has produced the sum of 1,107,520*l.* The collection has averaged 360,000*l.* per annum—about 1,000*l.* per day; but the collection for the present year will exceed that rate.

PROSECUTION OF PROFESSOR JOWETT.—We are informed that articles are to be exhibited against Professor Jowett in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. In consequence of these measures the proposition to endow the Greek professorial chair, which Canon Stanley and others had determined to bring forward in the council, has necessarily been given up—at all events for the present.—*Record*.

M. RENAN, whose course of lectures as Professor of History at the College of France was some time since suspended in consequence of his proclaiming disbelief of the Divine nature of the Saviour, and whose pupils made demonstrations which acquired considerable notoriety last session, has received notice from the principal of the college that his annual lectures, which commence under ordinary circumstances the first week of December, are not to be delivered by him.

CHURCH-RATES AT EGG BUCKLAND, NEAR PLYMOUTH.—For years attempts have been made in this parish to raise money for large repairs to the building, but they have uniformly been negated by a majority in vestry. The present vicar has been about two years in the parish, and recently propounded a scheme to borrow a sum of money to be repaid by a rate spread over twenty years. This was negated in vestry on Friday, the 14th inst., whereupon the rate party, with the vicar at the head, demanded a poll of the parish; and, after a spirited contest of three days, this resulted in favour of the anti-rate party, by a majority of thirty-three votes, the words of the amendment being, "that an estimate be sought of the sum required to re-roof, re-seat, and newly floor the church, and that the same be raised by voluntary subscriptions."

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—The tone taken by the *Home and Foreign Review* (a Roman Catholic organ) has been lately instanced as an indication that the intelligent Roman Catholic laity were not willing to be identified with the Ultramontane policy. The denunciations hurled by Cardinal Wiseman at the publication have also been alluded to. We have now to add to the condemnation of the Cardinal the protest of Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham, the concluding portion of which is as follows:—"It is now my duty to write most painful yet needful words, and to declare that in the *Rambler*, of which the *Home and Foreign Review* is a continuation, there are contained propositions which are respectively subversive of the faith, heretical, approaching to heresy, erroneous, derogatory to the teaching of the Church, and offensive to pious ears. And I have to fulfil my office further, my rev. brethren, by reminding you of the duty of guarding the faithful, over whose souls you watch, lest, by reading those productions, they imbibe their un-Catholic sentiments and their errors."

ROMAN CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATION AT BLACKHEATH.—During last week a call was made upon Catholics, and especially Irish Catholics, to meet on Sunday on Blackheath, and pass resolutions of sympathy with the Pope. The Catholic clergy, however, denounced the meeting at every service in every chapel in London on Sunday morning, and strongly urged on their congregations to take no part in what they called an unwise and unnecessary demonstration. Their denunciations and appeals, however, did not prevent the gathering. The London Irishmen were to meet in Bermondsey-square, and thence proceed to Blackheath. They did meet, but the police prevented them from forming into procession. A portion of them subsequently made their way to Blackheath, where they joined with men from Deptford and Greenwich. The meeting then took place, and a resolution denouncing Garibaldi and sympathising with the Pope was carried. The proceedings were of an orderly character—a circumstance which seems to have been rather in spite of the speeches which were delivered.

THE WORKHOUSE CHAPLAINCY QUESTION.—A somewhat remarkable misunderstanding has lately occurred in the city of Durham, with reference to the religious instruction of the inmates of the workhouse. It appears that some of the clergy of the city, who are pretty numerous, and who are not at all overburdened with work, have been in the habit of visiting the workhouse and preaching in it, but that of late they have declined doing so any longer on the ground that the guardians ought to appoint a chap-

lain. This the guardians have declined to do, and, as the clergy would no longer give their services, they requested the Dissenting ministers to officiate. For two or three successive Sundays they have presented themselves at the door, but the master will not admit them. He justifies his insubordination to the board, by stating that the whole of the inmates are members of the Established Church, and that it is contrary to law to allow a Dissenter under any circumstances to visit them. This seems at once a compliment to Dissent and a reflection upon it. It is difficult to say how the matter will end, but in the meantime the inmates, though they are said to be children of the Church, are uncared for.

RECEIVING A NUN.—The ceremony of receiving a nun took place at the Roman Catholic chapel, Kidderminster, on Saturday. The novice was a young lady named Tyrant, from the county of Meath, in Ireland. The name by which she will be known will be Sister Mary Theresa. At the close of an address from Dr. Ullathorne, the novice advanced from her seat and knelt before the Bishop, who asked her if she was thoroughly aware of the obligations she was going to take. The novice responded, in a subdued voice, that she was. After various questions and ceremonies, the bishop gave the now professed nun a crucifix. The Bishop: "The hour of your sacrifice is come. Do you cheerfully, without reserve, give yourself to God?" The nun returned answer that she did. Mass was then performed with the usual ceremonies, during which the nun made a recantation of the world, and devoted herself to a religious life. The bishop upon this declared that he admitted her into the Institute of the Blessed Virgin, and he promised her, if she kept her vows, everlasting life.

SECESSION OF A CLERGYMAN FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—On Sunday evening an immense crowd assembled in the building known as Beresford Episcopal Chapel, Beresford-street, Walworth, it being understood that the Rev. William Lincoln, A.K.C., who for some years had officiated there, would publicly announce his reasons for seceding from the Church of England. At the close of the usual devotional exercises, the rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit and delivered a very brief discourse, founded upon John iii. 16. At the close of this discourse, Mr. Lincoln read a letter which he had addressed to the Bishop of London, in which he announced his intention of quitting the communion of the Church of England, and asking his lordship's directions as to the disposal of certain moneys in his possession. That communication, said Mr. Lincoln, virtually severed his connexion with the Church of England. He had been many years, with great thoughtfulness, studying this question, and had not, therefore, come to a decision hastily. When he reviewed the connexion of the Church of England with the State and with the world, he was convinced that it was that Babylon out of which all real Christians were commanded to come. In former days he had endeavoured to reconcile this opinion with the Jewish theocracy, but now felt convinced that it was no expansion of Judaism but the very contrary, as he would show in a volume which he was about to publish. If permitted to stop in that chapel by the terms of the lease, Mr. Lincoln expressed his intention to join a free church. He would be partly an Independent, he would be partly a Baptist (for he intended to be baptized), and he would be partly a Plymouth Brother, for he intended to administer the Lord's Supper every Sunday evening. He would fully state the result of his change of opinion on the first Sunday in the new year. Until then the Church Service would be continued partially; but the Communion Service would not be read, and the ordinance of the Lord's Supper would not be administered. In the course of his statement the rev. gentleman made some very strong allusions to the Tractarian and neologistic portion of the clergy. The service then concluded in the usual way.

DR. THOMSON AND THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF YORK.—An old and valued subscriber gives the following version of the circumstances which gained for the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, who in a double sense is the youngest member of the Episcopal body, an elevation at the age of forty-three, to the Archiepiscopal See of York. We do not, of course, vouch for the accuracy of the narrative, but we may state that the gentleman to whom we owe it is very likely to be correctly informed on the subject. When Dr. Max-Müller, the present Professor of Sanscrit at the University of Oxford, was a candidate for election to that office, there was, notwithstanding his high reputation as a philologist, a prejudice against him in some quarters, on account of his German descent. It was not, perhaps, so much an antipathy to the offspring of "Vaterland" as of attachment to the actions of John Bull which influenced those possessing the electoral power, but there was, runs the story, an objection. Now love of country is not an attribute of any one particular nation, and it was natural that the late lamented Prince Consort should not respect the learned doctor any the less for his distinctive national character. The Prince felt an interest in the success of Dr. Max-Müller, and the Prince of Wales, whose connexion with the University gave him, young as he was, some influence, entered warmly into the wishes of his Royal father. Dr. Thomson, at the time, was provost of Queen's College, and probably dreamt little of the mitred honours which awaited him, but he was among the strong supporters of the doctor, and helped him to the professorship which he finally attained. The Prince of Wales did not forget conduct so harmonious with his own views and feelings, and the Queen herself is believed to have originally named Dr. Thomson to the Premier for the see of Gloucester

and Bristol. The Prince's regard did not end there, for on reading that the Archbishop of York had died, and that his throne was vacant, his Royal Highness addressed a letter to her Majesty, invoking her intercession on the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol's behalf. The result is known. But for the circumstances we have named, it is believed that Lord Auckland, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, would have been elevated to the higher dignity; indeed, it is stated in some quarters that Lord Palmerston had given a distinct intimation to that effect. —*Bristol Mercury.*

Religious Intelligence.

NEW COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—A number of students, representing the several Dissenting colleges in and around London, assembled here on Friday evening, the 21st inst., for the purpose of meeting the Rev. Denham Smith, of Dublin, who was kindly introduced by Samuel Morley, Esq. The chair was taken by this gentleman, and after the introductory prayers a hymn was sung. Mr. Smith then delivered his address, at the conclusion of which there arose a general conversation on the various topics broached or suggested by him.

COVENTRY.—The Rev. William Bowen Davies, late of Margate, has accepted the unanimous and cordial invitation of the First Baptist Church, Coventry.

THE NORTH WALES BAPTIST COLLEGE.—The above institution was opened at Llangollen, the 24th of August, 1862. Six promising young men now prosecute their studies as students.

READING.—We understand that the Rev. J. F. Stevenson, B.A., has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church assembling in Mansfield-road Chapel, Nottingham, and accepted an invitation to the ministerial office in connexion with the Independent congregation meeting at Trinity Chapel, Reading. He will enter upon his new sphere of labour early in the new year.

NEW INDEPENDENT SUNDAY-SCHOOL, BINGLEY.—On Wednesday, the above school, in connexion with the Independents, was opened at Bingley, when there was a public tea-party in the new building, after which the public meeting was held in the chapel, William Murgatroyd, Esq., J.P., Bankfield House, in the chair; when addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. R. Campbell, D.D.; J. P. Chown, Bradford; J. Ward (Wesleyan); Henry Brown, Esq., and E. Kenion, Esq., Bradford; after which a collection was made towards defraying the cost of the building. John Crossley, Esq., Mayor of Halifax, was unavoidably absent. About 300 sat down to tea. The entire outlay has been upwards of 663*l.*, towards which sum 306*l.* had been subscribed previous to the opening services, leaving about 357*l.* to be raised.

HOWDEN, YORKSHIRE.—The second reunion under the auspices of the Young Men's Association connected with the Independent chapel, Howden, was held in the Milton-room, on Wednesday, the 12th instant. Mr. R. Ostler presided, and brief but lively and interesting addresses were delivered by members of the association on the following subjects:—"Going too Fast," "Life Purpose," "Contentment," "Within and Without," and "Renunciation." A number of songs and pianoforte solos, interspersed between the speeches, added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. The chapel choir also sang two or three anthems and choruses in excellent time and with good taste. Intervals were allowed for refreshment, promenade, and conversation. The reunion was designed to supply an evening's healthy social recreation, and proved in every way a decided success.

SALEM BAPTIST CHAPEL, BOSTON.—On Thursday, Nov. 20, very interesting services were held in the above place of worship in connection with the settlement of the Rev. J. K. Chappell, as pastor of the church. The morning service was introduced by resident ministers of the town—whose presence at both services indicated the delightful harmony subsisting between the different labourers in this part of Christ's vineyard. The Rev. W. Goodman, B.A. of Lincoln, gave a lucid statement of the principles of Congregational Dissenters; after which the usual questions were asked, and the ordination prayer offered by the Rev. Richard Bayly, of Newark (Mr. Chappell's pastor). The charge to the minister was given by the Rev. Professor Thompson, of Cavendish College, Manchester, from 2 Cor. iv. 2, and was a most masterly discourse on the power of the Christian minister. In the evening the Rev. J. Edwards, of Nottingham, preached to the church and congregation in his usually happy and instructive manner. A public tea-meeting was held, which was very numerously attended.

LONG ASHTON, BRISTOL.—On Monday week services were held in the Congregational chapel, to recognise the Rev. Henry Shrimpton as pastor of that place. Mr. Shrimpton, who succeeds the Rev. Joseph Hyatt, was minister of Oakhill Congregational Church for five years, where he laboured with much success. The services commenced by singing and appropriate prayer offered by the Rev. J. Hyatt, the late pastor. The introductory discourse, upon "The Nature of a Christian Church," was then delivered by the Rev. E. J. Hartland, of Brunswick Chapel. The various questions were then proposed by the Rev. J. Glendenning, and suitably answered. The recognition prayer was then offered by the Rev. D. Thomas, B.A., of Highbury Chapel; after which the Rev. George Wood, B.A. of Zion Chapel, Westminster, delivered the charge to Mr. Shrimpton, selecting Romans xi. 13, as his text. At five o'clock in the afternoon, a public tea-meet-

ing was held, at which about 150 persons assembled. After tea a devotional service was held, and Henry O. Wills, Esq., of Cotham-park, then took the chair and addressed the meeting. Interesting speeches were also delivered by the Rev. E. H. Jones, of Bridgewater; Rev. S. Luke, of Clifton; Rev. H. Quick, of Bristol; Rev. H. Shrimpton, and others.

KINGSTOWN, DUBLIN.—On Friday evening, the 7th inst., a *soirée* was held in the Congregational school-room for the purpose of recognising and welcoming the Rev. John Sugden, B.A., as the newly settled pastor of the Independent church. The room was tastefully decorated and well filled, and the tea-tables were appropriately furnished and served. The chair was taken by Henry Leachman, Esq. A suitable address of hearty welcome and recognition was then delivered by the Rev. W. Urwick, D.D., and was seconded by the Rev. A. King. Mr. Sugden, in reply, expressed his appreciation of the cordial invitation he had received, and of the hearty welcome that had greeted him on his arrival. The Rev. W. L. Giles expressed the pleasure he felt on the occasion and design of this meeting, his desire for cordiality between Baptists and Independents, and his satisfaction in knowing that in the Kingstown church and in his own the communion was Christian and free. The meeting was also addressed by Thomas Dixon, Esq., J.R., George Foley, Esq., and the Rev. John Hands.

Correspondence.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I forward you a list of sums received by the Central Committee for the Relief of the Congregational Churches in the Cotton District up to this date. Our hearty thanks are presented to all our kind contributors, as also for the clothing. I abstain from further appeals, as the churches of Christ are evidently awakening to the urgency of the case.

Truly yours,

WILLIAM ROAF, Corresponding Secretary.

Wigan, Nov. 24, 1862.

	£	s.	d.
Harburtonford, per Mr. John Shute	1	9	9
Llangollen, Messrs. Griffiths and Friends	6	0	0
Young Ladies at Anglesea House, Ipswich	5	0	0
I. P., from Croydon	5	0	0
Pennygrove, Rev. E. Jones	2	7	4
Antioch, Rev. E. Jones	1	1	0
High Wycombe, Rev. T. H. Brown, first contribution	12	12	0
Kibworth, Rev. F. Islip	11	9	0
Young Ladies in Mrs. Islip's School	1	1	0
Middlesboro', Rev. D. Black	14	0	0
Bristol, Harley Chapel, Rev. I. Hebditch, first contribution	16	0	0
Editor of the <i>Christian World</i>	25	2	3
Ventnor, Rev. W. Warden and Friends	5	0	0
London, Kingsland Chapel, Rev. T. Aveling, (weekly)	10	0	0
Atherstone, Rev. James Reed	1	11	6
Wincanton, Rev. J. E. Drover	4	5	6
Torquay, Rev. F. F. Thomas, additional (omitted last week)	5	0	3
Anerley, Rev. Hickman Smith, weekly offering	7	17	6
Ditto, Sunday-school	2	12	6
Liverpool, Great George-street, Rev. E. Mellor, second contribution	50	0	0
Pupils of Mr. Wilkins, West Brixton, instead of fireworks	2	0	0
Greenhithe, Rev. J. Muller, monthly	10	13	9
Salisbury, Rev. H. J. Chancellor	21	12	1
Newport, Monmouth, Rev. J. Davies	5	0	0
Wisbeach, Rev. J. Smith	4	0	0
Ealing, Rev. William Isaac, second contribution	37	0	0
Liverpool, Crescent Chapel, Rev. J. Kelly, second contribution	58	10	8
Huddersfield, Highfield Chapel, Rev. R. Bruce	74	11	3
London, Hare-court, Rev. A. Raleigh, weekly offering	47	4	6
Employés at Northfleet Cement Works, per Mr. W. Wright	1	14	6
Wheatshaf, per Mr. Randles	1	10	0
Runcorn, Rev. A. Howton	8	13	2
Limehouse, Queen-street Chapel, Rev. J. Renny	4	2	6
Ulverston, Rev. F. Evans	4	11	0
Clifton, Rev. Samuel Luke, first contribution	20	0	0
Stoke, Goldington, Rev. John Millis	2	6	0
Luton, Union Chapel, per Mr. C. Robinson	2	2	6
Sheffield, Queen-street Chapel, Rev. J. P. Gladstone	30	3	9
Colchester, Rev. S. Clarkson	1	10	0
Thorp, Rev. S. Knell	1	0	0
Howe	0	10	0
Hebron and Nebo, Rev. Simeon Evans	3	0	0
Brigstock, Rev. W. Collyer	5	0	0
South Melton, Rev. C. Harrison	8	0	0
Miss Goodwin, Manchester, per A. Haworth, Esq.	20	0	0
Bideford, Rev. William Clarkson	8	19	9
St. Ives, Huntingdon, weekly collection	12	14	3
Hoddesdon, Rev. John Vine	3	6	2
Horsham, Rev. E. James	13	2	0
Wellingborough, 2nd contribution, scholars and teachers of Salem Chapel	0	16	0
Wilby Branch, Do. per Mr. Curtis	0	5	9
New-cross, H. T.	1	1	9
Dunstable, Rev. S. E. Dodge	2	0	0
Jersey, S. Pike, Esq., and daughters, 2nd contribution	6	2	7
Tonbridge Wells, Congregational Church, per Mr. Toulson	1	1	0
Carfan and Brynion Congregational Churches, per Rev. L. James	10	12	3
Leatherhead, Mrs. Newcome	3	17	4
	3	0	0

Turying, collected a cottage meeting by Rev. C. Lee			1	1	6
Lewes, Presbyterian Sabbath-school and Congregation, per Mr. Bedford	5	0	0		
Whitby, Rev. J. C. Potter, part of collection	10	0	0		
Harpenden, per Rev. E. T. Johnson	4	12	0		
Stoney Stratford, Rev. J. Ashby	4	1	6		
Hockliffe, per Mr. D. Southam	1	3	9		
Rochester, Rev. E. W. Shalders	26	0	0		
Welshpool, Rev. F. C. Douthwaite	4	6	0		
London, Earl-street Baptist Chapel, per Mr. Hoare	2	10	0		
Jersey, Halkett-place Independent Chapel, Rev. N. Martin	11	0	0		
Finchley, Rev. C. B. Howel	24	0	0		
Penzance, Boxes in Congregational Chapel, per Rev. S. Allen, First Contribution	10	0	0		
Byworth, Rev. R. Gould	1	0	0		
London, Mr. W. J. Galloway	1	1	4		
London, Mr. E. W. Madams	5	0	0		
Maidstone, Independent Chapel, per Mr. Brown	9	12	0		
Milton-next-Sittingbourne, part of collection	12	1	0		
Collected by boys in Mr. Reynolds' school	0	10	0		
			12	11	0
Mere, Mr. Slade's scholars and friends	4	13	3		
Highgate, Rev. J. Viney, per T. Challis, Esq.	60	0	0		
Llandudno, per Rev. R. Parry	7	9	0		
Lutterworth, Rev. J. Hopwood, per Mr. Vernon	35	0	0		
Cannock, per Mr. E. B. Hall	6	0	0		
Northwich, Rev. J. Johns, additional	1	0	0		
London, New College students, first weekly subscription	1	10	0		
Bangor, Rev. R. Thomas	2	4	0		
Forest-gate Chapel, Rev. H. Windsor	1	4	6		
Berkeley, Rev. W. Hurd, part of profits of tea-meeting and lecture	9	1	3		
Axminster, Rev. J. Le Blond, collection	5	6	7		
Sunday-school ditto	1	7	0		
Collected by Mrs. Ribband	0	10	0		
			7	3	7
Pangbourne, Rev. S. Sage	1	8	0		
Ditto, Sunday-school children	0	4	4		
			1	12	4
Sums under 11.			3	12	9

Parcels of clothing have also been received from—Rev. H. J. Roper, Bristol; Mr. Bastow, Grantham; Rev. H. J. Bunn, Abergavenny; Mr. David Edwards, Newport; Mr. James Clay, Dewsbury; Rev. D. Thomas, Clifton; Mr. D. Southam, Hockliffe; Rev. J. Clark, Whitstable; Mr. A. J. Stevens, Liverpool; Mr. Baxter, Liverpool; Mr. Jupe, Mere; Rev. T. Russell, Edinburgh; Richmond, Rev. J. B. French; Mr. Islip, and young ladies in her school; Dr. Spence, London; Rev. T. Aveling, Kingsland; Rev. J. C. Richards, Limehouse; Rev. T. G. Horton, Wolverhampton; Rev. C. Chapman and friends, Chester; also from Sillington and Sunderland, per Mrs. Webster, of Wigan; also from friends at Brighton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Bridport, and Lewes. In last week's list the contribution from Kingsland, instead of monthly, should have been inserted as weekly. Cards for the free transmission of clothing may be obtained from the Rev. R. M. Davies, of Oldham, and the Rev. W. Roaf, of Wigan. Cash and clothing to be forwarded to the Rev. R. M. Davies, the Financial Secretary. Friends will oblige by putting on the address card the name of the place from which each parcel comes. One small package has arrived which cannot be identified.

THE BAPTIST UNION AND LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you have the kindness to acknowledge in the *Nonconformist* the following sums contributed during the past week to the Baptist Union Fund for the relief of the Lancashire brethren?

	£	s.	d.
Great Yarmouth Corn Hall, by Rev. W. T. Price	6	0	0
Evesham, Cowl-street, by Rev. J. Horne	25	15	0
Chesham, by Rev. W. Payne	9	2	6
Chesham, Town-fields, by Rev. S. K. Bland	5	0	0
Brecon, Watergate Chapel, by Rev. J. Evans	5	0	0
Pontypridd, by Rev. E. Roberts	2	15	0
Leicester, Charles-street, by Rev. T. Lomas	27	11	0
Shipston-on-Stour, by Rev. G. Robson	7	3	0
Olney, by Rev. F. Timmis	11	4	3
Ringstead, by Rev. W. Kitchen	10	0	0
Crocy Park, near Cardiff, by Rev. M. James	1	8	3
Wincanton, by Rev. J. Hannam	7	4	6
Mountain Ash, Glamorgan, by Rev. W. Williams	2	3	6
Leamington, Weekly Contributions	2	11	3
Editor of the <i>Christian World</i> , third donation	10	10	0
A Friend, West Drayton	0	10	0

Most piteous complaints from esteemed brethren in the ministry are still arriving. In some cases the congregations are wholly unable to sustain their pastors, because of their own destitution. There is plainly no ground as yet for remitting our energies. Rather should they be redoubled.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
JAMES H. MILLARD, Secretary.
Baptist Mission-House, Nov. 25, 1862.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS AND LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—A few days ago, as I was thinking of the present distress in the cotton district, and what more could be done than is at present doing, which I am aware is very much, the thought occurred to me that if the four hundred thousand Sabbath-school teachers, who are always ready in every good work, would each, on the last Sabbath in December, give one shilling in addition to their present subscriptions, what a splendid amount would be realised. Think of 20,000, being laid upon God's altar to feed the hungry; what blessings would be poured out upon the givers:—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto these my people, ye have done it unto me."

Let me then, Mr. Editor, entreat you to use your powerful pen in urging this from week to week until

the day arrives, and I feel certain that we shall see this idea realised. I would suggest that each school appoint a treasurer to receive the amount, who shall hand over the money to their respective pastors, to be forwarded before the first Sabbath in January to such of the committees as they may please.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. WILLIAMS.

Cheltenham, Nov. 25, 1862.

WEEKLY OFFERINGS FOR THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The present attitude of England is most honourable to herself, while it must be most pleasing in the sight of God. Half-a-million of her people enduring severest privations with noble fortitude, and the rest of the nation outdoing all former liberality in affording them relief; town vying with town, and church with church, in the godlike exercise of clothing and feeding the destitute.

In a season of peculiar necessity, the Divine Spirit taught primitive Christians to provide what was needful by Sabbath contributions. While some of us were urging the impracticability, and some the needlessness of this method in our day, a vast and pressing necessity has pointed to this as the most appropriate means for providing adequate help. Now that leading metropolitan mercantile firms and Christian churches adopt this as the most easy and effective system of contribution, such objections are for ever silenced.

This bitter affliction may teach us, among other valuable lessons, the vitality and power of this process of raising funds, on behalf of the ever-pressing and crying wants of millions of souls. Is it not the greater and more general adoption of this method, and its larger results, that now commend its practice? Shall not these features, then, commend it in the future for still weightier necessities? Even when this is not made a church measure "for the present distress," how it will flavour weekly mercies for every member of a family to devote something every Sabbath-day towards a household fund, to be forwarded ever and anon to nourish our suffering operatives.

Nor let it be feared that providing for distant distress will reduce home supplies. Instances to the contrary abound. Let two suffice. A small village church lately presented its largest "weekly offering," when it raised nearly 71. for the Lancashire operatives. A London church in a very poor district, has increased its home "weekly offerings" during the few weeks that it has been raising by a special "weekly offering," 31. a Sabbath for Lancashire.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Hackney, Nov. 22, 1862.

JOHN ROSS.

HEY HEAD CHAPEL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In your last week's impression, in the second column of "Religious Intelligence," reference is made to the opening of the New Congregational Chapel, Hey Head, North Cheshire. By your permission I beg leave to correct a slight mistake which appears in the above notice. A Mr. Brereton is spoken of as having been ejected from Ringway Church, chapel-of-ease to Bowden. It was a Mr. Waterhouse who was ejected in 1722 from Ringway. The Mr. Brereton alluded to was ejected in 1662 from Wimslow, a few miles from Ringway. He is thought to have preached, immediately after his ejection from Wimslow, in Ringway. Of this there is no positive evidence, however, at least, not that I am aware of. Is there a Mr. Brereton's name recorded among the two thousand ejected of 1662? and, if so, is there any information respecting the place from which he was ejected, &c., &c.? Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents can inform me.

Yours truly,
W. S.

DR. HOOK'S LIVES OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The lectures and publications of this Bicentenary year have probably done more to enlighten and confirm Nonconformists in their principles than the united labours of the last half-century. Nor has this good work been wholly confined to the terrible Liberation Society, but even High-Church productions have tended to the same result.

I have just been reading, with much interest, "Hook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," and assuredly have seldom met with a work more calculated to foster and strengthen the principles of Nonconformity, clearly showing, as it does, through long centuries, the evils inseparable from a State-Church, and the unseemly strife, contention, and worldly ambition which such institutions must ever encourage and promote.

Speaking of the appointment of bishops, at page 641, Dr. Hook says:—"When the Church is endowed, its rulers must be selected, not simply from regard to their learning, their piety, or their zeal, but to their practical wisdom in making the Church work well with the State." Was this an object with Christ or his Apostles in the founding or government of his Church? Evidently, the Doctor does not love the so-called "Evangelicals," whether in the Church or out of it, as in speaking of a certain fighting bishop, John, of Salisbury, he has the following charitable fling at Exeter-hall (pp. 560).

Let us not be too severe on the prelates thus engaged in warfare. What they did was done with the full consent of the religious world as it then existed, and amidst the applause of many who accounted themselves truly pious. It is the animus rather than the action which is to be regarded. In the nineteenth century we do not, indeed, see prelates wielding the battle-axe, and hewing in pious corporeal members of pagans or of heretics; nevertheless, destruction is annually hurled at innumerable Christian souls by the Bishop of Rome, and when we pass from the vicinity of the Coliseum to that EDIFICE IN THE STRAND OF LONDON—where, in the days of our childhood, we faced wild beasts with terror—we still hear the roar, not of beasts, but of men, decried as the Ephesians of old, gathered from all quarters—from church, tabernacle, and chapel, from the lordly palace and the cobbler's stall, from north to south, from east to west, from Durham to Gloucester, and from Norwich to Winchester, and we find that the curse, as it is uttered in London, differs from the curse as it is fulminated from Rome only in form, not in spirit.

Pretty well this! In our simplicity we were prone to think that the "Hall in the Strand" was wont to echo with blessings, not curses, for mankind, but it seems we were mistaken. However, I would strongly advise all

Dissenters to peruse the book, and if it does not confirm them in their principles, and open their eyes yet more fully to the unscriptural character of State-Churchism, they will view it from a very different standpoint to that which I have occupied.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Hartshill, Nov. 24th, 1862.

T. R.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF FREE-LABOUR COTTON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—There are doubtless few, if any, of your readers but would unite in condemnation of American slavery. Many have frequently prayed that it might speedily cease. These prayers seem about to be answered, and undoubtedly the time for successful action in favour of this desirable object has now arrived. Mr. Garratt says in a letter to the *Record* :—

"God has dissolved the connexion for us, which we would not dissolve for ourselves; and we have at this time to feed 200,000 persons for an indefinite period, whom, for fear of this very result, we were contented to see engaged in manufacturing slave produce, and thus maintaining slavery."

The destiny of slavery as far as it depends upon the Americans seems very doubtful. Have we nothing to do with the result? The taunts of slaveholders are but too well grounded when they point to our consumption, as the cause of their production by slave-labour. The Rev. C. Kingsley in a recent letter to the *Times* remarks, "The determination to use exclusively slave-grown cotton has directly helped to produce the present distress, and the present war, by developing alike slavery itself, and the political power of the slaveholders." There seems, indeed, little doubt but that slavery could not have flourished, or even continued, had England either acted from high principle, and declined to encourage slavery by taking its products, or had known of a locality equally adapted to produce what she required, and which circumstances encouraged her to look to in preference to America.

And should slavery now through any influence cease (as we must earnestly wish) the supply of cotton can scarcely be expected ever to assume its old dimensions. Even should it be perpetuated (which may God forbid) some years must elapse before anything at all approaching the past amounts would be available; while should the war cease at once, it is calculated that a regular and moderate supply would not be forthcoming till September, 1864.

The *Economist* states that we may reasonably hope for four days' work for our mills during the ensuing year almost exclusive of any from America. Besides these sources of supply, India, Egypt, &c., a large, cheap, and immediately available one is found in Western Africa. Dr. Livingstone and other African travellers agree in stating that "indigenous cotton is growing in abundance throughout vast districts, and only waits to be gathered." Mr. J. Lyons McLeod, Secretary to the African Aid Society, in a letter to the *Times*, March 28th, 1861, writes—"It is a well-attested fact that from Western Africa, cotton in abundance may be purchased at 21. per lb. and making allowance for exorbitant over-charge for cleaning, freight, &c., it may be sold from the same locality in Liverpool at 43d. per lb. This cotton is equal in quality to New Orleans at 64d. per lb., proving that from Western Africa, which is nearer our shores than the cotton districts of America, we may obtain the same amount of cotton for 20,000,000*l.* for which we are paying the slaveholders of the United States 30,000,000*l.* In Western Africa, the Yoruba country, and along the valley of the Niger, the natives are ready to supply any amount of cotton for Manchester and Glasgow manufacturers."

Dr. Balfour Baikie, in command of the Niger expedition, says, in a letter to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, "Her [speaking of Sudan and the Yoruba country] cotton is already in abundance, and cultivated by a people able and willing to work, and accustomed to its habits and rearing; nothing is required but increased demand, means of purchase, cleaning and shipment." This has already been proved by the experience of a gentleman, who in one place, by merely offering to purchase at a fair market value all that could be obtained, purchased in 1851-2, nine bags weighing 1,810lb., and in 1859, the amount had reached 3,447 bags, or 416,341lb. It is calculated that "if the production of cotton in Africa should increase during the next ten years in the same ratio as it has done during the last two, Africa will be able of herself to supply this country with as much cotton as she requires, the whole produced by free-labour."

To work this most promised field, a company has been formed called the "West African Company," which is "limited" and has the name of Mr. T. Bazley at the head of its list of directors. Its offices are at 41, Gresham-house, E.C. There is also a Jamaica Cotton Company, of which Mr. Stephen Bourne is one of the secretaries, and the office is at 55, Charing-cross.

How glorious would be the result if we should be necessitated to give to deeply-injured Africa the benefits arising from an enormously-developed demand for her natural products, through the breaking-up of that gigantic system of robbery and cruel oppression of which she has for so many years been the victim. In view of this encouraging prospect of almost unlimited supply, with how little sacrifice (if any) might our manufacturers determine no longer to use, and the consumer no longer to buy, at any rate, a single article of slave-grown produce! Even had there been no prospect such as we have opening to us, of certain supply, might I not even then have pleaded with my fellow Christians, and have asked them whether their Lord and Master would not have approved such a testimony against the injustice done to their fellow-creatures?

But now how likely it seems that at last free-grown cotton will in the future share our use equally with slave-grown; while it is not impossible but that the largest share may in a few years come thus untainted to our hands. But let the stand be made at once. The testimony may soon be comparatively valueless, if not wholly unnecessary.

I would here refer to another effort in the same direction which is in progress. A Christian's heart has been influenced to go to Africa with the view of inducing the King of Dahomey, by the power of Christian influence which comes from above, and the prospect of the increased prosperity of his people, to discontinue his bloody massacres and cruel slave-dealing, and turn his and their attention to the supply and exchange of cotton, &c., for British manufacturers. The truths of

the Gospel will also be brought before him, and efforts will be made to induce him to send his own, or some other children, to receive an English and Christian education.

Seeing, then, slavery is shaken to its foundation in America, I would earnestly urge that every one who hates this system should now help forward its destruction, or at least help to supplant it, in some one or all of these different ways.

First. By determining to buy nothing but free-grown products. Second. By all who can do so taking a share or shares in either the African or Jamaica Cotton Company. Third. By helping the mission to Dahomey, which if successful would be a fatal blow to the slave-trade. (Dr. Hodgkin, of 35, Bedford-square, London, would be glad to receive any subscriptions towards the expenses of this mission.) And by giving power and success to these efforts of their own or of others by earnest, believing, and persevering prayer in the name of Jesus.

Yours truly,

ISAIAH M. JUPE.

Mere, Wilts, Nov. 22, 1862.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Norwegian, *via* Farther Point.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (Evening).

General M'Clellan has been relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, and General Burnside has been appointed his successor. General M'Clellan has virtually retired from active service.

A correspondence between General Halleck and the Secretary of War has been published, in which the former states that he issued peremptory orders to General M'Clellan on the 6th October to cross the Potomac, and give battle to the enemy or drive him South. General M'Clellan failed to obey this order, on the ground that he was short of supplies. General Halleck, however, states that General M'Clellan's requisitions were promptly supplied, and there was nothing to prevent him advancing.

General M'Clellan's removal has caused considerable excitement in the army and among the people generally. All Republican journals endorse the President's action. The Democratic *New York World*, however, professes to think that Jefferson Davis could have no better aid than General M'Clellan's removal. The *New York Herald* thinks that the removal will be received with doubts and apprehensions by the Conservatives.

Changes in the Federal Cabinet are talked of.

The Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee have censured General M'Clellan for marching only six miles a day in pursuit of the enemy.

General Lee has evaded the Federals, so as to avoid fighting in the Shenandoah Valley, and is supposed to be at Gordonsville.

Two divisions of General Rosencranz's army had arrived at Nashville.

No confirmation has been received of the reported surrender of 3,000 Confederates at Plymouth, North Carolina.

The draft in New York city has been postponed indefinitely.

General Beauregard has ordered all slaves and non-combatants to leave Charleston.

The Federals hold the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock River.

The Confederates under Generals Hill and Stonewall Jackson are said to be somewhere in the Shenandoah Valley. General Longstreet's forces are at Culpepper, to prevent the Federal army from getting between the main body of the Confederate army and Richmond.

General Burnside has issued an address to the army, in which he says he accepts the command with diffidence, but with confidence in the patriotism of the army.

General Halleck has ordered all officers of the Potomac army to join their regiments under twenty-four hours, under penalty of dismissal.

Merrimac No. 2 is completed, and is below Fort Darling, ready for sea.

The *Richmond Whig* says that if electioneering assemblies could be believed the result of the Northern elections would be equal to declaration of peace, but the *Whig* adds, "we place no confidence in these assertions."

The Southern journals assert that the Federals were defeated in their expedition from Newburn to Williamstown, North Carolina.

At the Union Democratic Association meeting, Mr. John Van Buren announced that he would support the nomination of General M'Clellan as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency. The proposed nomination was seconded with loud plaudits.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised for 13,000,000 dols. of 7 3-10ths per cent. bonds, being the remainder of the issue authorised but not yet disposed of.

(Per Arabia, *via* Halifax.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (Evening).

There is a slight panic in the Stock Market, various unfavourable rumours being current that General Burnside has been defeated, and that the Confederates again occupy Harper's Ferry. These rumours cannot be traced to any reliable sources.

General M'Clellan's parade address to the army is short. He says that he and the army will always be comrades in supporting the constitution of the country. The general has retired to Trenton, New Jersey.

The Confederate pickets still show themselves on the Virginia side of the Potomac, between Point of Rocks and Berlin.

"Stonewall" Jackson's whole column is at Front Royal, with the exception of 2,000 men in the Shenandoah Valley.

Federal General Rosencranz has arrived at Nashville. The communication between Nashville and the North is restored. The Confederates have retired southward from Nashville, but there is no truth in the reported capture of Mobile, or in the surrender of Confederates in South Carolina.

The Secretary of the Treasury has obtained a loan from the Bank of 12,000,000 dollars for fifteen days, until the loan advertised for is awarded. This has tightened the money market, thereby causing a heavy fall in speculative stocks.

The steamer *Champion*, with 700,000 dollars, has arrived at New York from Aspinwall.

The New York and the City of Baltimore have arrived out. The *Europa* passed Cape Race on the 10th.

The prize steamers *Reliance*, *Swan*, and *Union*, have been sold at Key West. A large side-wheel steamer, the *Caroline*, formerly called *Arizona*, has been captured, about fifty miles off Mobile, laden with arms and munitions of war from Havannah.

General Corcoran's brigade has left New York for the seat of war.

The Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee has ordered Colonel Ford, of Ohio, and Major Baird, of the 126th New York Regiment, to be dismissed the service.

It is semi-officially announced that there are no divisions in the Cabinet on Government measures.

Lieutenant Johnson, of the 17th Kentucky Union Regiment, having tendered his resignation on account of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, has been dismissed the service in disgrace.

The *Richmond Examiner* says that the declaration of the British Secretary of War that the South had not yet accomplished her independence has dissolved the prospect of foreign intervention. The *Examiner* thinks that England wishes to see the continuance of the war to the point of exhaustion of both North and South, in order to remove American rivalry in commercial enterprise and empire.

Lord Lyons left New York for Washington on Tuesday last.

The Federal expedition which left Newburn, North Carolina, has captured Hamilton, and is advancing on Tarborough.

The correspondent of the *Boston Journal*, writing from the squadron off Charleston, on the 18th Oct., says, that the British gunboat *Racer* entered Charleston and took away as passenger the British consul, who states that the Confederates have launched a powerful ram, and that two more are ready for plating with iron, which they expect to arrive from England. There were 200 cases of yellow fever at Charleston.

Major Sanders, a son of George N. Sanders, has been captured on his way to Europe with Confederate despatches.

The *Bermuda Gazette* says that Admiral Milne, with a large fleet, will leave Halifax for Bermuda on November 15.

General Fremont has been ordered to report himself for duty.

General Scott has replied to President Buchanan's communication that Buchanan might have reinforced Forts Jackson and St. Philip's with small garrisons until Congress could have raised volunteers. General Scott cannot believe that Buchanan, although acknowledging himself responsible, consented to Secretary Floyd's removing 115,000 guns and rifles from Northern repositories to Southern arsenals; also to the removal of 120 pieces of artillery to Ship Island and Galveston. General Scott also defends himself for publishing various official communications.

Two brokers in New York have been sent to Fort Lafayette for defrauding the Government by issuing forged bills on the Government Subsistence Department. Fifty persons are said to be implicated, and the frauds are said to exceed 1,000,000 dols.

A mixed court of justice, provided for by the recent slave-trade treaty, has been organised in New York. Messrs. Truman Smith and Cephas Brainard are appointed United States Arbitrators, and E. M. Archibald, Esq., the British consul, and W. D. Ryder, Esq., Arbitrators for England.

The Bishop of Georgia announces that the union of the diocese of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, the Carolinas, and the Virginias, is completed under the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America. The first General Council will meet at Augusta.

An expedition, consisting of 12,000 men and several gunboats, has left Newburn, North Carolina. Its destination is unknown.

The owners of the cargo of the barque *Laureata*, which was burnt by the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, have protested before the British and Portuguese consuls on the ground that their British and Portuguese nationality was certified by the consul's certificates, which were shown to Captain Semmes.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee to take measures for capturing the *Alabama*. A letter from Mr. Seward was read, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce concerning the destruction of American vessels by pirates, who, he says, are sent from the shores of a friendly nation, in violation of the restrictions of municipal and international laws. Mr. Seward further says that he has directed the attention of the American Minister in London to this subject, and notified all American consuls.

The *Richmond Whig* says the order of the Secretary of War to enrol conscripts between eighteen and

forty-five years of age is unpopular, if not odious, among a large class of the Southern people.

A letter from the captain of the Federal steamer *Huntsville* has been published, stating that the *Blanche* was burnt by her own crew when run ashore near Havannah.

Horatio Seymour was elected Governor of New York by a majority of 10,000 votes. The Democrats have carried the elections in Illinois by a majority of 15,000.

It is reported that General Hunter will replace General Mitchell in South Carolina, who has died of yellow fever.

General suggestions are being put forward to send from New York voluntary contributions in cargoes of grain for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

Confederate General Bragg had been put under arrest, and superseded by General Johnston. Bragg's directions in the Kentucky campaign, it is stated, were the cause of his arrest.

A despatch from Washington to the *New York Mercury* says:—"A Cabinet crisis is impending. It is reported that Seward, Smith, Blair, and Bates are to retire; their places are to be filled by Cressenden, from Maine; Colfax, from Indiana; and Winfield Davis, of Maryland; and another Western Republican. It may not be announced before January, as the present heads of the departments must take their reports to Congress in December. Confederate preparations for a retreat have been going on for two months. All their plans are known to be matured for their winter quarters at Richmond."

The President notifies all who call on him that he will not modify or withdraw his emancipation proclamation.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The *New York Times*, of Nov. 11, says:—"The disposition to be made of the enfranchised slaves of the South will be one of the chief subjects of investigation and decision at the coming session of Congress. Universal emancipation is to be received as an accomplished fact after the 1st of January. After that day it will be claimed of the seceded States (and soon of all the States), as it is claimed of England, that 'a slave cannot breathe on its soil.' And such will be our national faith and policy for ever. But what settlement shall be made of the ignorant and penniless millions that are so soon to be ushered upon freedom? Deportation and colonisation in foreign countries is simply absurd. It is the wildest and most impossible of schemes. In the South, the blacks must have their homes. But in what parts of the South—under what political system—in what relation to the whites, and in what relation to the state and national governments? These are problems difficult to solve, and yet unspeakably important in their solution to the happiness of all the millions of both races. The next session of Congress will inaugurate the debates on these great social and political questions; but it is hardly probable that the 4th of March, when the existence of Congress closes, will find the problems solved, and the policy of the government settled permanently and to the satisfaction of all."

GENERAL BURNSIDE, THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Burnside, in assuming the command of the army of the Potomac, has issued the following address:—

In accordance with General Orders No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the army of the Potomac. Patriotism, and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success.

Having been a sharer of the privations and a witness of the bravery of the old army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feeling of respect and esteem for General M'Clellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command.

To the 9th Army Corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing. Our histories are identical.

With diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unwavering loyalty and determination of the gallant army now entrusted to my care, I accept its control with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail.

(Signed)

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

A letter from New York gives the following somewhat meagre account of General Burnside's antecedents:—

He is a native of Indiana, having been born in Union County in that state on May 23, 1824. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1847, eighteenth in a class of thirty-eight members, and was immediately detailed for service in the artillery. He served during the Mexican war, and subsequently against the Indians in New Mexico, but did not distinguish himself by services sufficiently brilliant to secure his promotion from a second to a first lieutenant until December 12, 1851, after he had been in the service sixteen years. Subsequently he did important duty on the frontier lines of the United States and Mexico, and afterwards was sent to Fort Adams, in Newport Harbour, R.I. While there he resigned his commission, to prosecute experiments with a breech-loading rifle which he had invented. Through the machinations of Floyd, who was then Secretary of War, this proved an unfortunate speculation to General Burnside. He sold his manufactory, and accepted a position on the Illinois Central Railroad, the same with which General M'Clellan was connected. He was called from Chicago to accept the colonelcy of the 1st Rhode Island Volunteers, and acted as brigadier-general in the first battle of Bull Run. His services on the North Carolina Coast, at Roanoke Island, and Newburn, I need only allude to. He conducted himself with great bravery in the battle of Antietam, leading in person the charge which secured the important bridge over the creek. His desire to follow up the Confederates

after that engagement, and his firmly expressed conviction that with 5,000 fresh troops he could convert their retreat across the Potomac into a disastrous rout, caused a temporary alienation between him and General M'Clellan. For a time the latter attempted to reduce the extent of Burnside's command; but a reconciliation was effected, and when the army moved forward he was second to General M'Clellan, and his column embraced more than half the troops in the entire force.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The New York correspondent of the *Star* says that the Democratic gains in the Congressional elections have been greatly neutralised by the overwhelming Republican vote in Massachusetts and Michigan, with the addition of Iowa (where all the members elected to Congress, with perhaps one exception, are of the Republican party).

The result is, that when we include the probably strong Republican vote of Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, California, and the success of the party in some districts in the loyal Border States, there is very good ground for believing that the Republican party will have a sufficient working majority in the Lower "House," or, as it is called for convenience' sake, the "House," for all practical purposes; whilst the Senate will be decidedly of that party.

I have made these statements to show what is very certain to be the complexion of the 39th Congress, or that which will commence on the first Monday in December, 1863. It will be seen that the Republicans, not the Democrats, will have the majority in it. But it is equally certain that the two parties will be so much more nearly equal in that Congress than in the present, that it will be far better for the interests of the country. It has been a most unfortunate thing for us that the present Congress, which was for the most part elected two years ago, when Mr. Lincoln was chosen President, is so decidedly Republican. Had there been a strong antagonistic but patriotic party, a wholesome vigilance on the part of the Opposition would have saved the country from a good deal of useless expenditure of money—perhaps some foolish acts of legislation which have been injurious in their effect, and must sooner or later be abrogated. I am decidedly of the opinion that there is a better prospect of wise legislation on the part of the next Congress than of the present, in the session which remains—namely, from the first Monday of the approaching December and the 4th day of March, 1863. I have no doubt whatever that the councils of the nation have gained in wisdom and prudence and safety by the changes in public sentiment as indicated in the recent elections, especially in those of the important middle States of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Respecting the votes of two of the Slave States, Delaware and Missouri, the *Daily News* correspondent writes:—

Here the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln has direct practical bearings, and the issue on this measure of the President's was clear and bold. The result of the ballot in both States sustains the executive, and establishes the fact that they are preparing for freedom. In Missouri the extent to which the principle of emancipation has developed is as gratifying to the friends of freedom as it was unexpected. Counties in which, a short time since, a Republican newspaper would have been burned as incendiary, now roll up majorities for emancipation. Several avowed emancipationists have been elected to Congress, on that open and distinct issue, and the popular vote proves that Missouri as well as Delaware will soon be in form, as they now really are in fact, ranged along with the Free States. Maryland will soon follow. In Kentucky the battle between freedom and slavery will be more fierce and of longer duration, but the same end, though more distant, will also be reached by this large State. Forces which politicians cannot control will hasten this desired result. The great conflict will not be permanently turned back by the ballot. The battle of ideas will be waged it may be with apparent alternations of triumph and defeat, but at last the cause of liberty will have its hour of full and overwhelming victory.

THE SOUTH.

The following Southern news is given in a Washington letter of the 9th:—

I have news from Richmond up to the 6th. General Lee arrived in Richmond about two weeks ago, and has been there ever since. He has resumed his position as General Commanding-in-Chief, and acts as military adviser to the War Department. General Joe Johnston succeeds General Lee in the active command of the rebel armies north of Richmond, and now has his headquarters at Culpepper. "Stonewall" Jackson's *corps d'armée* has been increased to 50,000 men. The advance of the army of the Potomac was known in Richmond, and the situation well understood. The rebel plan of operation was said to be to mass their forces on the Rappahannock, and then fight the greatest battle of the war. The new Merrimac is completed, and has been below Fort Darling for several days, with steam up and her full complement and crew aboard. She is ready for a fight, and may be expected at the mouth of James River at any moment. She passed the obstructions in James River coming down; but, owing to their peculiar nature, it is impossible for her to get back to Richmond. If worsted in an encounter with our navy she can only seek protection under the guns of Fort Darling. Officers in the rebel service have been detached by the Richmond War Department to carry on a contraband trade for their Government between Baltimore and Richmond. 1,500lbs. of quinine, 100lbs. of fulminating powder, and 2,000,000 percussion caps lately ran the blockade of the Potomac in possession of some of these parties.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon, says a Paris correspondent, is not in favour at court. He does not intend to go to Compiègne, which will not probably break the heart of the lady who shares the throne of France with Napoleon III.

The statement that the French Government has addressed to England a second proposal for a joint mediation in America is contradicted by the *Constitutionnel*.

The Supreme Council of Commerce appointed to

inquire into the operation of the French Navigation Laws sat on Tuesday, pursuant to notice. Mr. Lindsay, M.P., attended, and was under examination the whole day. A favourable issue to the inquiry is anticipated.

The *Daily News* correspondent writes:—

Since the discovery of the Boulevard Prince Eugène plot, which every day assumes larger proportions as facts creep out, the police service at Compiègne has been tripled. The most minute precautions have been taken. The famous Corsican guard, which is always about the Emperor's person in plain clothes, is divided into three sections, and watches day and night without intermission. The Emperor has been advised to resume the coat of mail under his shirt, which he left off wearing in 1859, on account of the great discomfort of it. In spite of all the efforts made to throw a veil over the real state of things, the guests are aware that the palace is swarming with spies, and there is in consequence much less gaiety in the court society than there was last year.

ITALY.

On Sunday morning Dr. Zanetti successfully extracted the bullet from Garibaldi's wound with the forceps with great ease. A splinter of bone came away at the same time.

The Chamber of Deputies was opened for the session on Tuesday last. The Minister for Foreign Affairs laid upon the table diplomatic documents relating to the Roman question. The question as to the policy of the Government was postponed till Thursday. On Wednesday an attempt was made to raise a preliminary discussion in the Senate, but Signor Siotto Pintor stated that he would postpone his request for explanations, as statements of a similar nature were to be made in the Chamber of Deputies. General Durando, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Ratazzi expressed the opinion that there would be no objection to the Senate going on on this very day with its own share of this all-important debate, and this opinion was strongly supported by the senator Paolo Farini. It was, however, impugned with great firmness and ability by Di Pollone and Ponza di San Martino, and upon a division being called the Siotto Pintor interpellation was adjourned *sine die*. This in itself amounts to a great Ministerial defeat.

On Thursday the grand debate in the Chamber of Deputies opened. Baron Ricasoli was present, and was very cordially welcomed.

Signor Buoncompagni requested explanations on the home and foreign policy of the Cabinet, stating that he did not believe the Ministers to possess the necessary moral authority to govern the country.

Signor Mordini complained of the arrest, at Naples, of himself and the Deputies Calvio and Fabrizi, vehemently attacking the Cabinet upon the constitutional question. It was resolved that some elections which had taken place during the state of siege should be annulled.

On Friday and Saturday the debate was continued. Signor Massari attacked the political system of the Ministry. Signor Boggio defended the Ministry. He considered that the responsibility of Sarnico and Aspromonte fell upon the Ricasoli Ministry, through its not having more energetically repressed the party of action. The resolution respecting Rome had cast difficulties in the way of the succeeding Ministries. The speaker concluded by asking a vote which should by agreement put an end to party differences, the majority desiring the reconstruction of the present Ministry upon a parliamentary basis. Deputies Desanctis and De Cesare spoke against the Ministry. The latter having declared that Italian unity had been compromised in 1859 under Ricasoli's Ministry, the Marquis Pepoli, in a speech which was loudly cheered, maintained the falsity of this accusation.

Since the policy of France towards Rome has become more favourable than ever (says a Turin letter), additional brigand bands have left Rome. They are now mounted and well armed for the winter campaign. On a late occasion a troop of 200 fell upon some forty Italian infantry. They killed them all, whilst the officer was slowly roasted alive. The French flag at Rome is responsible, because the Pope, according to French diplomacy, ought to be "Maitre chez lui."

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has amnestied all political offenders condemned by courts-martial, as well as such refugees as have already returned to Hungary. His Majesty has also ordered the total cessation of judicial proceedings at present pending for offences of a political character.

It is said in reference to the Hungarian question, that the Emperor ardently wishes to come to an understanding with his Hungarian subjects. In fact, his Majesty a few days ago said that a compromise must be effected "either with or without Schmerling." The Minister of State would like to settle the long-mooted question relative to the Servian Voivodina by means of an *octroi*, but the Emperor would untie rather than cut the Gordian knot.

Some parts of Hungary are so infested by robbers that it is feared attacks will be made on railway trains while in the stations. A detachment of gendarmes now accompanies the trains which run between Szegedin and Czegled, and many of the passengers also carry arms.

To a petition from the Transylvanians for the re-establishment of a National Diet, the Emperor has returned a gracious answer, in which he says he has given orders to the Chancery of Transylvania to examine into the petition, and report upon it without delay.

PRUSSIA.

The *Neue Preussische Kreuz Zeitung* asserts that Austria and Prussia will shortly submit to the Federal Diet a joint proposition in reference to the difference existing between Germany and Denmark. The *Kreuz Zeitung* states that, in consequence of the rejection of their propositions in Copenhagen, the two Powers consider their charge of the question at an end.

The Berlin papers publish the reply of the King to several fresh addresses expressing devotion, which have lately been presented to his Majesty. The following passages occur in this reply:—

There exists in all classes of society an agitation which grieves me, because the people have been made to believe that the Constitution is in danger. This is not the case. By standing still or retrogressing, public detriment is caused. The progress at which I aim will only be a wise and moderate one.

People speak of making up differences and concluding peace! Who has broken peace? Not I.

I hope that the opinion which is opposed to my acts is not the expression of the majority of the people but only of a party in the country, which, I am sorry to say, has misled many, and that no conflict will arise. The weakening of the power of Prussia compromises the dignity of Prussia and the realisation of her mission in Germany, which is to bring about not the unity, but the union of Germany. Should evil days come, I hope that all well-disposed people will rally round me.

DENMARK.

The reply of the Danish Government to Earl Russell's note of the 24th September, in reference to Schleswig-Holstein, is published. It says:—

The maintenance of the common constitution in Schleswig is a vital question for Denmark. The Danish Government will therefore firmly adhere to the line of conduct prescribed by this conviction. The acceptance of the propositions made by Earl Russell would lead to the destruction of constitutional life in Denmark, and would soon even imperil the existence of the monarchy itself.

The Danish Official Gazette publishes a Royal patent, dated 12th of November, by which the organisation of the local government of Holstein, already announced in former messages, is officially confirmed. Count Moltke, the chief of this local government, will enter upon his functions on the 1st of December.

GREECE.

The elections to the National Assembly are to commence upon the 6th, and terminate on the 10th of December. The great probability of the election of Prince Alfred to the throne has caused some excitement among the foreign Ministers. Tranquillity prevails throughout the country.

It is asserted that the English Minister has consulted his Government with respect to the demonstrations taking place in favour of Prince Alfred. The English Government is stated to have replied that the Minister should in no way endeavour to influence the election.

It is considered certain that Prince Alfred will be elected.

La France, in an article upon the attitude of England with respect to Greece and on the candidature of Prince Alfred for the throne of that country, draws attention to the gravity of the situation, and says:—

The great Western Powers have common interests in the East, which ought to unite and not to divide them. It is evident that if one of the Powers desired to obtain a preponderance of the other, the equilibrium of their relations would be disturbed, and a shock be given to the principles on which their good understanding rests.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

St. Petersburg advices of 19th Nov. report the Neva covered with ice.

Queen Amelia of Greece has paid a visit to the ex-Queen of Naples at Augsburg. The latter has made her arrangements for passing the winter at the Ursuline Convent.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—The great trench of Elguirs, in which 25,000 workmen have been employed for several months past, has been opened, and the waters of the Mediterranean flow into the Lake of Timshah. The extent to which the Suez canal has now been pierced is seventy-five kilometres.

BULL-FIGHT RIOT.—A disturbance has taken place at a bull-fight at Barcelona. A man had undertaken to stop a bull by seizing it by the horns, but at the critical moment, being afraid, he refused to act. The people then grew discontented and commenced tearing up the benches, and the police were insulted and pelted with stones. On the military being sent for they refused to act without written orders. Ultimately the rioters dispersed, and the disorder was not followed by any serious consequences.

A GIGANTIC LOTTERY is being got up to present the Pope with as much money as the speculation will produce. The tickets are selling in France, and no doubt in Spain and other countries of the faithful. The following is a copy of one of the lottery tickets:—"No. 1,567,521 Lotteria di doni fatti al S. Padre Prezzo del biglietto 1fr. Estrazione avrà luogo in Roma il 9 décembre 1862." Ladies are very active in selling these 1fr. tickets, and many thousands are said to be already placed, subscribers being told that, in addition to the possibility of drawing a prize, they are performing a pious act.

PRIESTLY GOVERNMENT.—Monsignor Mateucci, who, as chief of the police, is perhaps the most unpopular priest in Rome—which is saying a good deal in a community which boasts a Mérode and a Millea—has just added another cause of hatred to the long score registered against him by the people, in the arrest, at Civita Vecchia, of a young man

named Ruspoli. Paolo, son of Bartolomeo Ruspoli—a well-known Liberal who had fought in 1848, and whose eldest son was killed in an affair with the Austrians—was returning to Rome, bringing with him a young English wife in bad health, and terribly shaken by a bad passage in the Annis steamer from Marseilles, arrived at Civita Vecchia. They naturally landed as soon as the numerous impediments raised by the Custom-house and other officials of that miserable little seaport would allow. Their passports were *en règle*, and had been *visé* by the Papal Nuncio in Paris, and so they walked boldly on to the police-office, where, to their surprise, they found that Monsignor, the head of the Papal police, had telegraphed from Rome express orders that Ruspoli was not to be allowed to land, but was to proceed in the steamer, the destination of which was Naples—say sixteen hours of very rough seas. In spite of the illness of Madame Ruspoli; in spite of the prayers of the captain of the Annis, and, as I hear, of the English consul also, this command was obeyed, and the unlucky couple was marched back on board the steamer. This affair has been much talked about here, and the Romans ask if this is one of the first of those "popular concessions" which they are promised. "Popular concession" is the phrase of the day at the Vatican for those proposed reforms which I mentioned in my last letter, and which it is now said were the effects of the intercession of the Austrian ambassador; at present they are only reforms *in posse*, and seem likely so to remain.—*Letter from Rome.*

THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

The following is the address of the French branch of the Protestant Alliance to Christians in America:—

To all the Members of the Different Evangelical Denominations in the United States.

Paris, Oct. 25, 1862.

Beloved Brethren,—“When one member suffers, all the members suffer with it.” This is what we feel regarding you since the calamities which have fallen on your nation. Though the Universal Conference of Geneva sent you last year an address of sympathy, we feel constrained to reiterate that expression of our fraternal love. In fact, the year which has since elapsed has seen your sacrifices multiplied in a fearful proportion. United to you by the bond of a common faith, to which must now be added that of a civilisation based on human liberty, we feel that what touches you touches us. It is true the Evangelical Alliance is bound to raise itself above all differences which separate religious or political parties. But here is not a question of one of those accessory points of doctrine, of discipline, or of organisation which may divide Evangelical Christians. It is a question of those great notions of justice and injustice, and of the supreme law of charity in the name of which our alliance was formed. It would be a lie, if it interdicted itself from protesting against those great social iniquities which dishonour the Gospel under which it is attempted to shelter them.

It cannot remain indifferent while in an age when the conscience of the world condemns slavery, and all the countries of Europe, except Spain, have abolished it at the cost of great sacrifices, and when Russia has just by an admirable effort emancipated thirty-five millions of serfs, Protestant theologians are seen attempting to justify that institution by the Bible, and men inspired with their doctrines excite an atrocious war to maintain the enslavement of an unfortunate race. The Alliance feels itself directly wounded in the faith which it professes, when it assists at so monstrous a spectacle as that of a Confederation which boasts of being Evangelical (*Evangelique*), yet at the same time is founded (as one of its principal magistrates has said) on slavery, as “the stone refused by the builders,” but which is precious in the sight of God. The Evangelical Alliance would no longer be the great association of fraternal love that it is, if it forgets those hundreds of thousands of brethren in Jesus Christ who are now sold in the South like wretched cattle, marked with a red-hot iron, and who often perish under the lash of pitiless drivers. Nor should we be less wanting to our duty towards those of our brethren in the South, who have voluntarily associated themselves with a colossal enterprise formed to perpetuate and to extend slavery, if we did not declare to them the profound sorrow which we feel at that spectacle, the fearful scandal which results from it, and the immense damage which they are causing to the interests of our Divine Master.

Suffice it for us to say to you, Evangelical Christians of the United States, that without wishing to enter into questions of nationality, of country, and of constitution which are not within our domain, we can assure you that you have our most lively sympathies. If you have to suffer, it is for a grand and glorious cause. That which has let loose on your people all the miseries of war is a first step taken in resistance to the extension of slavery. We have heard with thankfulness of the measures which have been already taken to destroy this odious institution, and of the many symptoms which make us foresee the speedy disappearance of the prejudice against colour, that grievous corollary of slavery.

* These measures are as follows:—The abolition of slavery in the capital of the United States, and in the territory of Columbia; the decrees by which all the slaves belonging to rebel owners are set at liberty; that which forbids the officers of the Federal army to give back fugitive slaves; that which abolishes slavery in the immense territories which will eventually become populous States; that which promises an indemnity to those three or four Slave States which have remained in the Union if they will emancipate their negroes; and the proclamation of the President which calls upon them to avail themselves of this advantage without delay; that which recognises the Republics of Liberia and Hayti, the result of which is that the black ambassadors of these States will be received at the President's levees on the same footing as the Ministers of France and England; lastly, the decree of the general emancipation of slaves in the insurgent States, which doubtless can only have been introduced as a military measure so as not to violate the Constitution, but which has fully satisfied the great party for emancipation in America, because it is well known that when once a great principle is promulgated nothing can force it back again.

We pray God soon to blot out the last traces of it; and we can assure you that nothing will be so well calculated to counteract those prepossessions in Europe, which are grounded chiefly on the manner in which the black race is still treated in the North.

We entreat the Lord to keep you in this path. Each step made in this direction will bring you nearer to the close of your sufferings. Since God permits this horrible carnage, it is doubtless in order to deliver America from an evil which is even more awful than war, because it is more lasting, and because it poisons more completely the springs of a nation's life. When your country shall have done everything which lies in its power to restore liberty to the captives, it will be able to take to itself that promise of the Lord:—“Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily.” Then, also, whatever the extirpation of this scourge may have cost you, you will feel that such a benefit could not be too dearly bought.

In the name of the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance of Paris,

GUILLAUME MONOD, President.
GEORGES FISCH, Secretary.

The representatives of the French-speaking branch of the Evangelical Alliance, assembled at Geneva on the 29th of October, 1862, have taken the above address into consideration, and give it their hearty approbation.

In the name of the General Conference—

The President—CHARLES BARDE (Pasteur).
The Secretary—DAVID TISSOTT.

PROGRESS OF GAROTTING.

(From the *Globe* of yesterday.)

Each day's police report shows beyond all question that the soundreldom of London means to make its winter camp-ign on a bold and extensive scale. The streets have become an enemy's country, in which honest men are not safe, and it is not only during the small hours of the morning, when few people have business to be about, that the danger exists. The garotting intelligence of to-day shows that almost within the ordinary hours of business, and in the most frequented thoroughfares, persons are not free from those attacks. A “Clergyman's Widow” tells the public, that walking along the Strand, near the Adelphi, last week, between five and six o'clock in the evening, she was set upon and robbed of a bag. The thieves attempted to escape through one of the passages leading to the dark arches, but the lady followed them, and managed to recover her property, mainly, it would appear, because the man who was bearing it off happened to slip and fall. She adds that between the scene of the robbery and the Waterloo-station there was not a policeman to be seen. This last statement is extraordinary. But we are bound to say that we have a good deal of evidence to show that the police, generally speaking, are using very praiseworthy vigilance and energy for the public protection. An instance of this was afforded at Bow-street yesterday, when two of the garotting fraternity about Tottenham-court-road were shown to have had their designs very cleverly frustrated by the skill of a sergeant in plain clothes. Bearing in mind the crowded thoroughfare, and the period of the day, the attack on the lady in the Strand is perhaps the most striking evidence before us of the audacity of these gentry. But it is almost rivalled by another also recorded this morning. On Saturday, shortly before midnight, at the Knightsbridge corner of Sloane-street, a woman, waiting for an omnibus with her husband and friends, was seized by the throat in the usual manner and robbed of a brooch. She was surrounded by her friends, and the boldness of the garotter in making an attack under such circumstances, with numbers to contend with and a crowd around him, is almost incredible. He had of course several companions in reserve, who endeavoured to prevent his capture, but they were unsuccessful. A policeman was at hand this time, and the offender awaits, we trust, a very severe punishment. These two cases prove very alarmingly what the daring of these soundrelds will induce them to attempt. When we find them making attacks in the most crowded streets, under the eye of the police, and at seasonable hours, it behoves us all to take precautions and prepare to be as desperate as the assailants in case of necessity. The landlord of a tavern at Highgate seems to have shown commendable readiness and determination in this respect. He was going along Hampstead-lane, about midnight on Sunday, when he was stopped by a fellow of Herculean proportions, who asked for tobacco with a threatening demonstration. With happy promptitude the landlord took the initiative, and knocked him down. The reserve of the garotting confederates, four in number, immediately appeared and attacked him, but he maintained a gallant struggle until a friend, who had accompanied him, brought up the police. The garotter made a charge of assault, but the magistrates at Highgate had no difficulty in properly appreciating the transaction, and the whole gang, who are, it is almost needless to say, known to the police, will have to account for themselves. When we state that all these cases are but the produce of a single day, it is evident that the evil has become most formidable, and that we cannot look forward without anxiety to the many long dark nights before us.

Under such circumstances, it especially behoves those charged with the administration of the law to use every means in their power to ensure the safety of the public. In his charge to the Grand Jury, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, the Recorder announced his determination to do so. “In every case,” he said, “where persons were proved

to have banded themselves together to commit this offence, and a conviction took place, a punishment would undoubtedly be inflicted of a character that would be likely to cause considerable terror to persons engaged in such offences.” The learned Recorder had good ground for announcing the intention, for the list with which the grand jury had to deal contained no less than twenty-seven cases of this description, and the depositions showed that whereas in former times the garotters generally confined their attempts to instances where persons were comparatively helpless from intoxication, they now extended their operations to all alike.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1862.
FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

The *Patrie* of this evening contradicts the report that Marshal Randon had been sent to Rome on an extraordinary mission.

The Paris journals of this evening state that the Turenne has been despatched to the Greek waters.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

TURIN, Nov. 25.

In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Nicotera sought to prove that Signor Ratazzi had at the commencement of his administration endeavoured to effect an alliance with the party of the Left.

Signor Nicotera also spoke of promises having been made to him by Signor Ratazzi, relative to the national armament and reforms in the administration.

General Cugia explained his conduct in the Government of Sicily. He stated that Garibaldi had promised to leave the island, and that it was necessary to temporise, in order to avoid sanguinary collisions. During the negotiations, however, Garibaldi suddenly entered Catania.

Signor Ratazzi will reply to-morrow.

PRUSSIA AND HESSE CASSEL.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.

The Prussian Government forwarded a despatch yesterday evening to the Government of Electoral Hesse. It is asserted in diplomatic circles that Prussia reminds the Elector of the engagement entered into by him in June last, and points out the steps that the Prussian Government might take should the budget not be laid before the Chamber.

CASSEL, Nov. 25.

An orderly with despatches from the Prussian Government arrived here early this morning. It is reported that he has orders to wait twenty-four hours for any answer it may be decided to return.

Lieutenant Field Marshal von Schmerling is expected to-day upon a special mission from Austria.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

The number of donations in aid of the fund for the distressed operatives in Lancashire and Cheshire continue to increase daily. At the close of yesterday the total amount which was received by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House was nearly 7,300*l*.

An interesting statement in reference to the Lancashire distress was made by Mr. Wilbraham Taylor to a public meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern last night. Mr. Taylor has visited the distressed districts, and in his statement he vividly depicted the starving condition of the people. He defended the manufacturers from the charges of neglect which had been made against them, and mentioned several instances where workpeople were kept employed at a great cost to the millowners. He urged the immediate distribution of the stocks of clothing which were being accumulated, and pressed upon the meeting the necessity of subscribing liberally to aid the starving people.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON commenced the second quadrennial visitation of his diocese in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday morning. There was a full choral service, and the Bishop administered Holy Communion to about 200 persons. The visitation sermon will be preached on Friday, and the charge delivered on Tuesday next.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The process of evacuating the Exhibition building is going on with great rapidity. On Monday, the 8th of December, Messrs. Green and Son, auctioneers, of St. Michael's-alley, City, will commence the sale by auction of the extensive plant, furniture, and stock of the refreshment departments in the Exhibition building, and from the immense quantity of the articles which are to be disposed of, consisting of nearly 3,000 dozen of wines and spirits, 13,000 dozen of Alsopp's, ale and Guinness's stout, together with the glass china, plated goods, table linen, and the cutlery amounting to upwards of 2,000 dozens, the sale is likely to last many days.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale here, to-day, was small, and the trade ruled firm, at fully Monday's currency. The imports of foreign wheat have fallen off, and in most descriptions a steady business has been transacted, at full quotations. Floating cargoes of grain have met a steady sale, and prices have been well supported. Good and fine barley moved off steadily, at quite previous rates; otherwise, the barley trade was dull, at fully the late decline in prices. The malt trade was dull, and the quotations had a downward tendency. Oats, the supply of which was somewhat extensive, sold heavily, at fully the late decline in their value.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line	A Shilling.
Each additional Line	Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by ARTHUR MIALI (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
„ Half-year	0	13	0
„ Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Station, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“W. Stanger.”—We think it undesirable to discuss the subject at the present moment.

“Mrs. Davison.”—Our space is pre-occupied this week.

“F. S. Williams.”—We did not feel at liberty to insert what we sent as an editorial recommendation. A letter has already appeared on the subject.

ERRATUM.—In last week's article, headed “Interchange of Religious Services,” &c., page 963, column 1, lines 16, 17, for “Johnson v. Friend and Ballard, 6 par, N. S. 280,” &c., read “6 Jurist, N. S. 280.”

In the making-up of our last number by the printer, the concluding paragraph of the article “England's Offering to Lancashire” was transferred to “The Poetry of Savage Sentiment.” Though the transposition is obvious enough, we greatly regret that it was not discovered before the entire impression was worked off.

* * Our attention has been called to the recent return of stamps issued to newspapers, and the unfair uses that have been made of it. It is not only no test of the general circulation of newspapers, but may sometimes convey an erroneous idea of the stamped circulation. We cannot understand why the House of Commons should grant a return so misleading, nor why newspapers, if they quote it at all, should quote it invidiously. We have anything but reason to be dissatisfied with the actual, or the relative, extent of public support given to us. We might make comparisons greatly in our favour, more especially if to our stamped were to be added our unstamped circulation. But as the recent return only conveys false impressions, we have not used it at all.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1862.

SUMMARY.

THE national subscription for Lancashire is proceeding as satisfactorily as could be wished. Money is pouring into the treasury of the Mansion-house committee at the rate of over 6,000*l.* a day, and the total contributions of the past week to the two general committees may probably be set down at 80,000*l.* The systematic collection of house-to-house subscriptions, and the general adoption of weekly or monthly contributions, give assurance that the present scale of public benevolence is not likely for some time to come to be contracted. To show that there is urgent need for all the external aid that can be given, we give a few dry, but speaking statistics. There were last week in round numbers 250,000 persons in Lancashire in the receipt of parish relief, more than 150,000 supported exclusively by sixty-five local committees, and 50,000 aided by both parochial and private funds—making a total of FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND individuals in the cotton districts, or nearly one-fourth of the entire population, dependent on public or private charity. It is gratifying to know that the generous liberality of the public is being wisely and promptly applied. The Relief Committees disbursed about 13,000*l.* during the past week, the scale of relief from the local rates has risen in a few weeks from 1*s.* 3*d.* to about 1*s.* 6*d.* per head, and the total relief from all sources is now, at least 2*s.* per head per week.

It is probable that the keen controversy originated by the Rev. Charles Kingsley as to the relative ratio of poor-rates in the north and south of England, will eventually help the cause of the destitute operatives. There has evidently been great misapprehension on the subject, and it has been conclusively shown, we think, that the comparison is not a fair one, because the estimate of local rates in Lancashire is based upon what has been, and does not include inevitable prospective demands. Taking Ashton-under-Lyne as an example, Mr. Farnell shows that the parochial expenditure alone will require a rate of

12*s.* in the pound, from which fully one quarter of the rate-payers will have to be exempted. A great part of this rate is, and will be, levied on mills that are unproductive, cottages that pay no rent, and on many persons who are lavishly spending their private resources in the relief of distress. Preston, Blackburn, and Stockport are, Mr. Farnell says, all in a situation as bad as Ashton, and Stockport even worse. The Poor-Law Commissioner therefore feels warranted in assuring “those benevolent persons in England and the colonies who are now charitably aiding the Lancashire workpeople, that their subscriptions are saving thousands of meritorious operatives and their children, whose spirits are yet unbroken, from the necessity of applying for parochial relief, and are, at the same time, attaching to themselves a class of people whose present conduct is a guarantee of their sterling goodness.” There is one class—and that the wealthiest—in Lancashire which has not yet come up to the occasion. The censures cast upon the millowners are, in reality, due to the great landowners, whose magnificent rent-rolls have been quadrupled by the cotton industry. On this point “S. G. O.” himself a landowner and a clergyman, says, in the *Times*:—“All I hear leads me to believe that were a comparison drawn between what the mercantile class has done, bearing fairly in mind the difficulty of their position, with what the landowners in the same districts have done in the way of subscription, the latter would have the worst of it.” In a few days, at a great county meeting, the landed proprietors of Lancashire will have an opportunity of wiping away this reproach.

There is one reason pre-eminently why England is bound to carry Lancashire satisfactorily through this crisis. It is not merely that the operatives are suffering on account of our national policy. They are suffering in the cause of humanity. Every month of privation they endure tends to ensure the downfall of that monopoly in the supply of cotton which is the main support of slavery, because it is giving time for the cultivation of the staple by free labour in other countries. We are not sanguine enough to believe that the cotton of the American Slave States will cease to command a market in England at the close of the war, come when it may. But, as time elapses, free labour will gradually supply the wants of Lancashire, and the slavery system become increasingly disorganised. The growth of cotton is already suspended in the South. Before it is generally resumed, its cultivation may have become unprofitable. The time cannot be far distant when the immense supplies which India and other cotton-growing countries will produce will so beat down the price of the raw material that its cultivation by a people who can only employ forced labour, and will be unable to command an unlimited supply of slaves, will become a losing enterprise. We would call attention to a letter from an esteemed correspondent on the importance of encouraging at the present juncture all enterprises for the cultivation of cotton in our colonies.

Perhaps the most exciting topic of domestic interest is the increase of burglaries and garroting, both in London and the provinces. The most novel feature of these outrages is “street robberies,” perpetrated in the crowded thoroughfares of the metropolis in the dusk of the evening, and always with violence. Sir Joshua Jebb has hastened to vindicate the deservedly-condemned ticket-of-leave system, but with small success. Why should there be such an astounding difference between the results of the system in England and in Ireland? It is understood that the whole subject is under the consideration of the Government, though that is but poor satisfaction to Her Majesty's subjects whose houses are nightly broken into, or lives endangered by these brutal ruffians, who have created a reign of terror in the very capital of the civilised world.

It will be seen that in the Shrewsbury case, in the Arches Court, Dr. Lushington has decided that ecclesiastical districts are liable to the payment of Church-rates for the parish church. This is an important judgment, and will in the end help the cause of abolition.

The Italian Parliament is holding an inquest on the Rattazzi Ministry, and is likely to condemn it without reprieve. Whatever delay there is in a final vote is owing to the difficulty of finding successors to the present Government. The debates of the Chamber of Deputies at Turin have less interest to Englishmen than the news that the bullet has been satisfactorily extracted from Garibaldi's ankle.

The dismissal of M'Clellan is the most prominent item of American news. President Lincoln has announced his intention, notwithstanding the result of the late elections, to carry out his emancipation proclamation, and it is worth recording that two of the Border Slave States, Missouri and Delaware, have decided in favour of his radical policy.

DISMISSAL OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

GENERAL M'CLELLAN has been superseded in his command of the Army of the Potomac, and has been succeeded by General Burnside. For weeks past the Republican party have been clamouring for this result, and the electoral successes of the Democrats were probably “the last feather” that turned the scale against him. The time chosen for his dismissal was unfortunate—for M'Clellan was carrying out a series of military operations on the Eastern skirt of the Blue Ridge which promised important results, and which so far had proved successful. He submitted, however, to the President's pleasure with unhesitating loyalty—a proof, we think, that treason has never tainted his designs. He took leave of the army he had formed with unaffected dignity—personally introduced his successor by riding with him along the ranks, and quietly retired to Trenton, New Jersey, at which place he was ordered to report himself.

Military reasons have been assigned for his removal. General Halleck had reported M'Clellan's disobedience to his order that he should cross the Potomac and engage or follow the enemy, and that the reasons assigned for such disobedience, when fully investigated, turned out to be nugatory. It is not likely that, on this side the Atlantic, we should be able to form a clear judgment of the merits of the somewhat abrupt proceeding which, at a critical military juncture, has deprived the largest and best army of the Federals of the chief whom it trusted and loved. We should have supposed that the man who within the last two months had somewhat retrieved the position of affairs sorely damaged by the military incapacity of General Pope, and who by the battle of Antietam had saved Washington from capture, would have been allowed some latitude in the interpretation of orders which, no doubt, whether justly or unjustly, he considered it impossible to obey without rushing upon certain destruction; and, perhaps, we are too ready to conclude that M'Clellan's unpardonable offence consisted in the fact that he belonged to the Democratic party. But we repeat, we are without the materials requisite for the formation of a just judgment, and, therefore, can only wonder and wait—wonder at what assumes to our eyes an air of mystery, and wait the ultimate explanation of it. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold an expression of our deep regret that this unceremonious dismissal of General M'Clellan from his post should have been deemed indispensable by the President, and by those who influence his decisions.

It would be the sheerest folly in us to waste the time of our readers with any speculations of ours as to the probable results, whether military or political, of this important step. But the event is powerfully suggestive of certain considerations affecting the spirit and conduct of the Republican party which, perhaps, it may be as well to take this opportunity of expressing. It will scarcely be necessary for us to proclaim, what we have so frequently made manifest, especially of late, namely, our sympathy with the anti-slavery objects of that party, and our earnest desire that those objects may be realised. Nor, we trust, have we ever shown ourselves indisposed to make large allowances for the difficulties which surround the party, or to interpret as leniently and charitably as possible utterances and proceedings of theirs which have occasionally shocked not only our feelings but our reason. Possibly, the very same features of partisanship which disfigure the policy of the Republicans, would have been displayed just as conspicuously by the Democrats, had the balance of public opinion and the executive power at Washington chanced to be in their hands. The infirmity which the Republicans have ostentatiously paraded as if it were a virtue, and by the irritating exhibition of which they have done so much to produce a revulsion of feeling against themselves and their cause, is, we apprehend, not peculiar to the party, but common to the nation—for all Americans with power in their hands are prone to use it to the utmost, not merely to shape events, but to coerce opinion, and hence, all majorities, so long as they are majorities, or deem themselves such, are tyrannical.

It has been a matter of profound concern to us to observe how thoroughly imbued with this intolerant spirit the Republicans have proved themselves to be. We pass over the numerous and perpetually recurring instances they have thrust upon us of absurd petulance in regard to their most thoughtful and charitable friends in this country, and their apparently wayward and childish determination to bark out their ill-temper where they cannot bite. We are far more inclined to sigh in sorrow over their spiteful manifestations than to recoil in indignation. But it is not their ungracious bearing towards even their friends in England that has grieved us, save in so far as it has tended to repel that moral support from themselves which would

otherwise have been freely extended to them. We are far more disposed to regard with painful regret the course which they have thought proper to adopt in their own country for the attainment of the objects which, no doubt, they have at heart. We know not how the laws which govern human nature in America may have been modified by an unpropitious training—but we do know that elsewhere the will of a minority is in the fairest way of being converted into the will of a majority when it is trampled upon with disdain. Without abating one iota of their claims, without surrendering one article of their political creed, without neglecting one opportunity of strengthening their position as a party, it seems to us that the Republicans might have pursued a conciliatory, forbearing, dignified course towards their opponents which, so far from making their political supremacy insecure, would have tended to establish it by a gradual removal of prejudice. They have pursued a precisely opposite course. The language of their preachers has been unchristian, of their politicians has been truculent. The acts of their generals have disgraced civilisation, and of their Cabinet Ministers have outraged the most cherished sentiments of freedom. Their press, even that portion of it which is reputed to be under the guidance of the religious spirit, has raved as fiercely as the *sans culottes* during the first French Revolution. They have put up and thrust aside friends with equal haste and imperiousness. They have ridden every hobby of the hour with all the proverbial recklessness of "the beggar on horseback." There has been a total absence of self-restraint in their measures which we can only characterise as pitiable—and, so far as we can see, adversity, instead of teaching them the wisdom of keeping their impatience under decent control, has only goaded them into a more violent assertion of their self-will.

Now, we cannot help expressing the sorrow that we feel at seeing a noble cause thus damaged by the harsh intemperance of its supporters. We believe that public opinion in this country has been repelled from the North by the party despotism of the Republicans, far more than it has been attracted to the South by the national gallantry and military success of the Confederates. The best Americans, as it seems to us, have yet to learn that opinion cannot be dragooned into what it repudiates, and that the strongest will is all the stronger when it submits to reason and right. The end never did, and never will, sanctify the means—nor does it matter how good our purpose may be if our methods of promoting it be essentially bad. In a word, human nature dislikes being bullied into even a right course—and they who delight in overbearing their fellows are sure sooner or later to lose the power to which they may be justly entitled. The great mistake of the Republicans has been their extreme violence. They have lost ground because they have been unable to demean themselves with common decency towards any who have differed from them. It behoves them to remember that in all great contests public opinion invariably settles the dispute, and that public opinion will not submit to be coerced.

These observations, although suggested by the unceremonious, and, as it seems to us at a distance, the ill-timed removal of General McClellan from his command, are not intended to imply a settled judgment on that proceeding. Political as well as military necessity may, for ought we know to the contrary, have made it inevitable. But it is certainly unfortunate that so grave a step should have been exposed to the suspicion of having been dictated by party intolerance, in consequence of the long course of impatient despotism which the Republicans had previously sanctioned. It is of no use, we know, to call them to account. Men cannot be reasoned into moderation when their blood is up. But, at least, we may profit by the voice of warning—and, perhaps, it may do good to more than one party in this country to learn from what is passing in America, that nothing tends so surely or so swiftly to bring a good cause into disrepute, as an attempt on the part of its friends, to serve it by violent and unjustifiable methods.

WANTED, A KING.

THE National Assembly, convoked by the Provisional Government of Greece, will meet a few days hence, and their first business will be to elect a king to fill the throne from which the Bavarian Otho was unceremoniously hustled. From every region peopled by Greeks, the assurance comes that the unanimous choice of the nation will fall on Prince Alfred of England. There is not the remotest probability that the young sailor will be permitted, even if he were inclined, to accept the dignity to be offered him. It may be matter of doubt whether any member

of the Royal family of England, France or Russia, would or would not be excluded from the throne of Greece by the terms of that treaty by which the three protecting Powers constituted Greece a nation—but it seems to be admitted on all hands that political expediency would decisively forbid the arrangement, even on the hypothesis that there were no treaty in the case. Nevertheless, the Greek people are acting sagaciously in dealing with Prince Alfred as though he were a candidate for the high position they have to dispose of, and in leaving with others the responsibility of nullifying their choice. The young Prince is the son of a constitutional Queen, whose unswerving observance of the limitations which surround her power, and whose exemplary discharge of the duties attaching to her Crown, can hardly fail of having done much to form the character of her son. He is a Protestant, but, Protestantism having reference to the Roman Catholic Church which the Greeks abominate, this would be no disparagement in their esteem. And he is English—a qualification on which, no doubt, the Greeks securely count for obtaining early possession of the Ionian Islands. Possibly, they do not very confidently anticipate the success of their suit, but simply to have preferred it may smooth away some of the difficulties which obstruct the realisation of their national desires and hopes. Were he to accept the proffered crown, it would be curious to watch how respect for a scion of the Royal House of England would be made to harmonise with our traditional policy in the East, and what part our statesmen would play in future differences which are sure to occur between our old ally, the Turk, and our new protégé, the occupant of the throne of Greece.

We may dismiss, however, all such speculations from our thoughts. There are many more reasons than we can stay to enumerate which will stand between Prince Alfred and the dignity about to be offered him. Who, then, will step into the vacant seat? Plenty of willing candidates may be found, but not quite of the order which the present need of Greece demands. Why should the National Assembly restrict their choice to the members of Royalty? Why not go beyond the charmed circle of existing regal Houses? Mr. Gladstone has been named, not in England only, but in Athens, as an acceptable man. At first blush, it seems like a joke—but, on further consideration, one does not see how Greece could do better. Mr. Gladstone is renowned for his Philhellenic sympathies. No man doubts his devotion to constitutional principles. Unless our recollection deceives us, he has, at some time or other, professed a high veneration of the Greek Church. He is an able financier, which the little kingdom sorely needs just now. He would know how to develop the material resources of the country, and how to extend its commerce. He sympathises also with the ardent and enthusiastic desire of the Ionians for annexation to the kingdom of their co-patriots, and would probably use his influence successfully to bring about the result by amicable negotiation. Perhaps, moreover, his natural inclination to *finesse* would find admiration in the Greek mind. In what light he would view the promotion we cannot tell. Were all parties serious, that which is only laughable as a matter of speculation, would, probably, the moment it became a reality, command an unusual concurrence of approving judgments. Our only fear would be that Mr. Gladstone's intellect is too restless for a throne. He has no repose in him. His impulsive nature would speedily force him into collision with invincible difficulties. Besides, we are not willing to spare him from this country just yet, nor, perhaps, is he, with his prospects, prepared to separate himself from it altogether.

We hope, however, that the Greeks will not be discouraged by a failure or two, nor allow themselves, in deference to European conventionalisms, to be thrust into a corner with Hobson's choice as the only way of egress. There are plenty of men able and willing to fill the throne of Greece, if they will only look for them beyond the walls of palaces. There are some, we should hope, even among themselves. All they have to do is to let their choice be guided by the evident fitness of the candidate for the post, and to care more about benefiting their own nation, than about conciliating the regards of either of the great Powers. They are now their own masters—let them take care to remain such!

OFFERING THE OYSTER-SHELLS.

MR. JOHN PENDER, of Manchester, is a candidate for the Totnes seat vacant by the death of Mr. Mills. It seems that he is courting the Liberal electors, but like the Lord Mayor, Mr. Pender is opposed to the ballot, and is favourable to the "equitable settlement" of Church-rates—that is, he refuses the only practicable

settlement discovered after a quarter of a century's discussion of the question, viz., total abolition. If a hundred John Penders are returned at the next general election, the abolition of Church-rates must inevitably be expunged from the creed of the Liberal party, of which Dissenters are, indeed, almost everywhere, the backbone. All the solid results of the alliance, such as place and power, are enjoyed by Lord Palmerston and his followers of the Pender stamp. But so soon, and so insolently, to offer their Nonconformist supporters nothing but the oyster-shells, is, to say the least, very trying to their fidelity. We are not surprised that the Dissenters of Totnes rebel against being mere voting-machines for a Ministerial Dive, nor should we be grieved to hear that none of them crossed the threshold of their doors on the day of election.

THE NEW POLITICAL GOSPEL.

The one idea which history exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness, is the idea of humanity, the noble endeavour to throw down all barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views, and by setting aside the distinctions of religion, country, and colour, to treat the whole human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the pure development of our spiritual nature.—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

The ideas entertained at the formation of the old Constitution were, that the enslavement of the African race was in violation of the laws of nature; that it was wrong in principle, socially, morally, politically. Our new Government is founded on *exactly opposite ideas*; its foundations are laid, its corner-stone rests, upon THE GREAT TRUTH, that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his natural and moral condition. *This our Government is the first in the history of the world, based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth.* It is upon this that our social fabric is firmly planted; and I cannot permit myself to doubt the ultimate success of the full recognition throughout the civilised and enlightened world. . . . This stone, which was rejected by the first builders, "is become the chief stone" in our edifice.—*Mr. A. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederation.*

In these two extracts are described with clearness, candour, and authority, two theories of social and political life diametrically opposed. If the one be true, the other must be false. If the civilised world holds with Baron Humboldt's theory of progress, then is the avowed attempt to set up a nation based upon its subversion a crime against civilisation. If the German philosopher's "idea" be in harmony with the spirit of Christianity, that of Mr. Stephens is opposed to it. There is no medium between the two—no point of contact—no possibility of compromise. The Vice-President of the Southern Confederation boldly and honestly demands and expects "the full recognition throughout the civilised and enlightened world" of a principle which the civilised world cannot but regard as hostile to humanity and religion. Yet, so far as the balance of opinion in England is concerned, England has declared in its favour.

Englishmen, as we have before said, have been so absorbed in the details, passing phases, and collateral issues of this mighty struggle—have been so dazed with the military success of a Power whose peculiar organisation almost ensured success—that they have well-nigh lost sight of the vital issues involved. It would be wrong to doubt their abhorrence of slavery, for the history of the last half-century testifies to it. But that a nation which has consecrated the principle that all men are brethren—which has, for half-a-century at least, been in the van of peoples that have striven to give practical effect to Humboldt's "idea"—which has abolished slavery throughout its dominions, paid twenty millions that the oppressed might be set free, and witnessed the rapid progress in enlightenment, civilisation and comfort of the free negroes of the West Indies—should now trample under foot its most glorious traditions by giving its sympathies to a Power avowedly based upon the dogma "that slavery—subordination to the superior race—is his [the negro's] natural and moral condition"—is the most anomalous and melancholy phenomenon of the age. How is this strange lapse of moral sentiment to be accounted for? We suppose it must be because the attention of Englishmen has been fixed upon those considerations that affect their own industry, because the Confederates have shown a superior organisation to their enemies, because the Federals have displayed incompetence to conduct a great war, intestine divisions, an overbearing spirit, and an irresolute, contradictory purpose; but chiefly because the real questions at stake have been studiously concealed by the most influential of our journals, who detest democracy far more than slavery. It would really seem as though, in relation to this great American contest, England were voluntarily abdicating her position as the foremost champion of humanity and freedom. It is other-wise throughout Europe. In France, in Germany, and in Italy, the foremost intellects and all men of liberal opinions see, what we do not,

that this is a conflict between civilisation, however imperfectly developed, and barbarism undisguised,* and acknowledge in the words of Garibaldi:—"Human rights are before constitutional rights. Humanity must come first; commercial interests, individual prosperity, afterwards."

The South has undoubtedly proved successful. Her soldiers have exhibited better fighting qualities, her generals more genius, her population greater union, than the North. If these are sufficient grounds for our approval of their cause, then have we no cause to complain that, in the name of liberty and independence, the slaveowners of the Confederate States are building up a nation upon principles opposed to humanity, progress, and Christianity. Can it be that England has gone through centuries of conflict to conquer her own liberties, and at last, when she has gained the victory, and has come to be recognised as the asylum of freedom all over the world, that she sets up as the idol of the hour that "incarnation of heathen hardheartedness and lust" which goes by the name of the Southern Confederation? In accordance with the present tendencies of public sentiment, we ought to re-furnish our Temple of British Worthies—drag down the statues of our Howards, Wilberforces, Clarksons, and Sturges, and replace them with the effigies of successful scoundrels. Let us pronounce Humboldt a sentimental dreamer, and pay all honour to Messrs. Jefferson Davis and Stephens, the representatives of the new theory of morals and government, of which the "Almighty Dollar" is the visible symbol.

It must be admitted that Mr. Stephens' plain statement utterly demolishes the fond delusions of British sympathisers with the South, that the Confederates are fighting for liberty, pure and simple, will be obliged to mitigate or abolish slavery, or will be at last converted by the world's opinion. We have already shewn that a political edifice based upon slavery must necessarily be an oligarchy, and that its very safety is bound up with the suppression of free speech, and the social degradation of the intermediate "mean whites." That oligarchy is now provided with a formidable, well-disciplined army, officered by an aristocracy trained to habits of command, and wielded by generals of great experience and consummate skill. Is it likely that a military Power thus developed will hasten to tear away the foundations which underlie it, and, in the moment of conscious strength, repudiate the theory boldly proclaimed in its utmost weakness? Why has not the North been successful? Partly because of the great development in her citizens of qualities— independence, self-assertion, civic and trading habits—which in the normal condition of society are essential to civilisation and progress. War, it is now seen, suited the genius of the South; and in her white vagabonds, always more ready with the gun than the spade, and her border ruffians, well versed in the use of the bowie-knife and revolver, were the materials for a splendid army. But we must still venture—however unfashionable—to prefer qualities which subdue the wilderness to those which conquer men. As to the world's opinion, the Hon. L. W. Spratt, of South Carolina, one of the apostles of the new gospel, boasts:—"They [the European nations] will submit to any terms of intercourse with the Slave Republic in consideration of its markets and its products." We are sorry to believe that Mr. Spratt is not far wrong.

The principle deliberately avowed by Mr. Stephens—and we cannot doubt he spoke with due authority—"separates the Southern Confederacy," says Professor Cairnes,† "from all previous, and from all existing, examples of communities tolerating slavery, which renders it a new fact in history, and constitutes it unequivocally the one Slave Power of the world." Is Europe prepared to receive this Power into the brotherhood of nations, and to sanction by "full recognition" an infidel and subversive theory of government based upon a lie, and detrimental alike to the white and black race—a theory which no sovereign, statesman, or commonwealth has, heretofore, in the experience of mankind, or the insolence of empire, dared to propound, much less put in practice? Have we nothing but denunciations, daily repeated, like our prayers, for a free and great nation that has been dared to the death-struggle with this unholy principle? and are we right to reserve all our sympathy and encouragement for

the enemies of civilisation, who embody selfishness as a great theory of government, and meanwhile jeer at us as caring only for markets and merchandise?

HIGH SERVICE.

THE service of a lifetime rendered to a great public object from motives derived from and sustained by the best elements of human nature, is what we designate, at least for our present purpose, "high service." We don't know, nor perhaps have we within reach the means of knowing, whether the present age falls behind past ages either in the proportionate number or quality of the examples it furnishes under this head. We do know, however, that it is a vulgar propensity to disparage passing times in comparison with the times that have gone before—and, not unfrequently, with great injustice. The fact is, that we are all of us more or less disposed to associate greatness with the buried centuries, for the very obvious reason that the vast bulk of common-place which attached to them, was buried with them, and that we are conversant with little else by which they were characterised, but the great men, actions, and events, whose renown has defied oblivion. We cannot see the stars in the day-time—and, analogously, we must be enveloped in darkness with regard to the everyday life of a preceding generation, before its master spirits become distinctly visible. We are too near to our own times to be able to determine with anything like infallible accuracy what will and what will not shine out to the admiration of posterity. There may be more truth than we willingly admit in the general observation that the present is not an heroic age—that the tastes and pursuits of men just now are mainly material, especially in our own country, and hence, ill-adapted to sustain moral elevation. But we suspect that the judgment is more superficial than sound, and we are not by any means convinced that a time may not come when the reign of Queen Victoria will be looked back upon with reverence as having given to the world more valuable illustrations of "high service" than any that preceded it, not excepting the reigns of the Tudors and the Stuarts.

We can scarcely imagine any epoch of time more entitled than the present to call forth high service, regard being had to the exalted character of the ends to which it may be seasonably devoted. This age, more emphatically perhaps than most, is essentially transitional. We are passing from a period of tutelage in which a few great minds and strong wills laid down the law, and the many accepted and obeyed it, to a period of individual self-mastery in which each will be judge for himself, and will hold himself amenable only to his own reason and conscience. The tendency of the times is from gregariousness to individualism. As a nation, we have outlived the supremacy of passion, we have got beyond the rule of sentiment, we are coming to the further end of the reign of utilitarianism, and we are verging towards the benignant sway of reason and right. Calculations of self-interest may, indeed, still appear to the majority, to constitute the substratum of the highest and most authoritative law—and, even at this moment, it may be true that reason and right are treated with the comparative neglect which is often the lot of heirs during the lifetime of the actual inheritors of the estate. But we give it as our judgment, to be received of course for what it is worth, that the thoughtful minds of this country—the minds that are doing most to mould the coming generation, — are pointing the way to a higher national life than any of which England has yet been conscious—and, if questioned as to the evidence on which we ground that judgment, we should refer, among other things, to the movements which indicate the increasing prevalence of an unselfish spirit, and the several well-known forms in which help is provided for the helpless, relief for the distressed, and all are being stimulated and encouraged to measure themselves by higher mental and moral standards.

Granted, then, the materialistic taste of the present age, and the analytical proclivities of modern intellect, we deem ourselves justified in affirming that at no former time have higher careers invited the enterprise of a generous ambition, nor have the incitements to enter upon them been more various, nor the honourable rewards they promise, more sure. All ages, no doubt, have offered men peculiar and characteristic fields for high service. But we question whether any foregoing one has claimed it in so elevated, and, we may say, spiritual a form as the present. There have been times, as we all know, when public life and action could hardly aspire to greatness save by exertions demonstrative of physical or intellectual superiority. It is the glory of these

times that the way to eminence runs far more exclusively than heretofore through moral and even religious districts of human action. We are less imperatively called upon now than were our predecessors to grapple with and subdue physical evils, nor are the enemies we have to combat men who stand in the way of our own interests. The giants against whom the "form and pressure of the age" asks us to perform knightly service, and to prove our valour, are ignorance, and intemperance, want, vice, and irreligion. The spirit required for the work is not less self-denying, and is far more elevated and refined, than that which wrought wonders in days gone by—while the work itself is of a far higher kind, eliciting in the course of its performance greatly superior qualities of mind and heart, and securing in its success richer blessings to mankind.

There must be something radically defective in our modes of education that the youth of our more affluent classes are so seldom trained with a special view to enter upon some definitive and beneficent career, and that they are so seldom shaped by those who have the formation of their minds, with a special view to lofty moral enterprises. This defect does not appear to us to root itself in the necessity of the case. We can conceive that in a more advanced state of society the pathway of such as are destined to occupy high social position, and to inherit independent wealth, will be almost as distinctly marked out for them by parents, guardians, and tutors, will be selected with as careful a reference to the sympathies and capabilities of the pupils, and will be rendered as natural and easy to them by special culture, as would be the case were they attached to the fraternity of Jesuits—the only difference being that instead of being sworn to the service of Rome, they would be consecrated to the service of humanity. It would undoubtedly be an indication of immense progress were those whose future circumstances will exempt them from the need of toil, to be generally reared up under a conviction that their advantages are given them rather to be employed for the benefit of others, than to be appropriated primarily to their own enjoyment, and were the most generous sympathies of the heart, while they are yet in the freshness of their susceptibility, to be put through a systematic course of exercise for the purpose of developing a taste for and a habit of well-doing. We should then have many more and much richer examples than we can yet rejoice in, of high-souled philanthropy, social beneficence, virtuous and patriotic statesmanship, and religious heroism. We have not yet fully learned how to turn our best material to account. Fortune and leisure are even yet too exclusively regarded as gifts for self-appropriation rather than as trusts for use—and, except in a very general and inefficient way, the young people of the class upon which they are conferred, are seldom trained to look upon and exercise them as at once motive and means to high service.

We begin to be unpleasantly conscious, now that we have nearly exhausted our space, that the strain of our remarks might be taken to imply a necessary limitation of high service to the upper classes. But it is only in certain directions that this is true. Not all men, it must be admitted, who possess the requisite mental and moral qualifications, can prudently aspire to the more exalted forms of political action—nor can all whose sympathies so incline them, pursue a career of philanthropy similar to that of Howard or Sturge. But men of very modest means and very little leisure may yet have a life-purpose before them of the most elevated and elevating character, may prosecute it from the noblest motives, may employ upon it the best faculties of their being, and, without neglecting their ordinary callings, may make their ordinary callings subsidiary to its promotion. Nay, we verily believe that there is more of high service among the comparatively poor and the professionally or commercially busy than among the highly educated, the affluent, and the masters of their own time. At any rate, no man can be excluded merely by his temporal condition from this consecration of himself to objects that will benefit others. The scale on which it can be done will vary as circumstances vary—but the essential virtue of the deed is the same in every sphere of life. A purpose fixed beyond the circle of our own selfish interests, and good in itself—a systematic and self-sacrificing pursuit of it, and a concentration upon it of our nobler powers and passions, whatever be its specific form, and however limited by the limitations of our lot, is high service, all the world over. The true philosophy of it, as well as the most powerful incentives to it, are to be found in Christianity—the finest examples of it are furnished by those who have drunk most deeply into the spirit of the Gospel.

* The French branch of the Evangelical Alliance have lately adopted an address to the Christians of America, signed by MM. Monod and Fisch, and endorsed by the French-speaking members of the late Geneva Conference.

† *The Revolution in America*; a Lecture by John Elliott Cairnes, A.M., Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Queen's College, Galway. (Price threepence.) Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co. The most masterly exposition, in a small compass, of the real merits of the American struggle that has been published.

THE COTTON FAMINE.

THE MANSION-HOUSE COMMITTEE.

On Friday, the City of London Relief Committee, at their weekly meeting, held at the Mansion-house, and which lasted nearly four hours, voted a sum of 38,825*l.* in all towards the relief of the prevailing distress. In the past week, ending Thursday evening, the total amount received there was 35,185*l.* odd. The whole public subscription at the Mansion-house from the beginning up to Thursday evening, and exclusive, of course, of the 12,442*l.* taken on Friday, amounted to 173,848*l.* odd. After Friday's vote they had 45,115*l.* in hand. That vote was thus apportioned:—

Newton Heath, 200*l.*; Gorton, 200*l.*; St. Michael's, Hulme, soup-kitchen, 50*l.*; Baxenden, 200*l.*; Heywood, 1,000*l.*; Glossop, 500*l.*; Wilton, 200*l.*; Livesey, 100*l.*; Hulme sewing-classes, 250*l.*; Belmont, near Bolton-le-Moors, 100*l.*; Collyhurst (new district), 250*l.*; Farington, near Preston, 100*l.*; Salesbury, 100*l.*; Oldham, 2,000*l.*; Euxton, a small place, 50*l.*; Tottington Lower End, 100*l.*; Salford, 1,000*l.*; Whittle-le-Woods, 100*l.*; Hebdon-bridge, Yorkshire, 250*l.*; Barrowford, near Burnley, 200*l.*; Oswaldtwistle, 250*l.*; Middleton, 300*l.*; Withnell, 100*l.* (for clothing); Leyland, near Preston, 250*l.*; St. John's, Chadderton, Oldham, 100*l.* and a supply of clothing; Sutton, Macclesfield, 100*l.*; Tintwistle, 150*l.* for clothing; Rochdale, 2,000*l.*; Droylesden, 350*l.*; Stockport, 2,500*l.*; Preston, 2,500*l.*; Bury, 1,000*l.*; Blackburn, 3,000*l.*; Wigan, 1,500*l.*; Staleybridge, 1,500*l.*; Hyde, 1,000*l.*; Chorley, 1,000*l.*; Miles Platting, 500*l.*; Royton, 200*l.*; Healey, near Rochdale, 100*l.*; Dukinfield, 1,000*l.*; Bollington, 200*l.*; Broadbottom and Charlesworth, 250*l.*, and 50*l.* for a sewing-class; Enfield, &c., 150*l.*; Crompton, near Oldham, 400*l.*; Burnley, 1,000*l.*; Bacup, 800*l.*; Hurst (old committee), 500*l.*; Mossley, 500*l.*; Ashton-under-Lyne (General Committee), 2,000*l.*; Bolton (through the Poor Protection Society), 1,000*l.*; Norden, 100*l.*; Bamber-bridge, 250*l.*; Lowton, near Warrington, 100*l.* for blankets; Rawtenstall, 50*l.* for a sewing-class; Rawtenstall (proper), 500*l.*; Whitworth and Facit, 500*l.*; Mottram, 250*l.*; Birch, 250*l.*; Millbrook, Staley-bridge, 500*l.*; Brackley, 250*l.*; St. James, Heywood, 25*l.* for a sewing-class; Woolfold, a village near Bury, 50*l.*; New Mills, near Stockport, 250*l.*; Mellor, a small place near Blackburn, 50*l.* for a week; Brindle, 100*l.*; Hazelgrove, near Stockport, 200*l.*; the Overlookers at Stockport, 100*l.* (through the local relief committee); Colne, 250*l.*; Little Hayfield, a small village near Stockport, 50*l.*; Church-Kirk, near Accrington, 50*l.*; Great and Little Marsden, 200*l.*; Newton-Moor, near Manchester, 200*l.*; Failsworth, 250*l.*; Haslingden and Musberry, 250*l.*; St. Catherine and St. Oswald, 250*l.*; Tonge, 250*l.*; St. Thomas, Redbank, 100*l.*; Harpurhey, 250*l.*; Walton-le-Dale, 300*l.*; and Marple, 200*l.*

The money received at the Mansion-house within the last three days, amounting to nearly 23,000*l.*, towards the relief of the distressed people, has gone far to recoup the large inroad of 38,800*l.* odd which the committee made in their available balance in hand at their meeting on Friday last. On Monday 6,720*l.*, in round numbers, was paid in, and 3,600*l.* on Saturday. On Monday, a letter addressed to Mr. Cubitt, the late Lord Mayor, was received at the Mansion-house from Mr. Bullen, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, enclosing a remittance of 1,000*l.*, in addition to 8,000*l.* previously forwarded through the Chamber for the relief of the prevailing distress.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MANCHESTER MANUFACTURERS.

A town's meeting to devise measures of relief was held in the Manchester Town-hall on Wednesday, the ex-Mayor presiding, in the absence of the Mayor from illness. In opening the proceedings he expressed his fear that they would have to fall back on the Consolidated Fund. He alluded to the self-denying exertions of the millowners for the relief of their hands; unobtrusively, it may be, but still to a liberal amount, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary. He read a letter from Mr. T. B. Potter, augmenting his subscription from 500*l.* to 1,000*l.* Mr. Bazley, M.P., moved the first resolution, affirming the necessity of additional effort. He deeply regretted the misstatement into which Professor Kingsley had been led in reference to the property of Lancashire. The relief committee had drawn up a statement on this point, which was as follows:—

The committee having the arrangements for this meeting report: That the mills and cottages, which in many places constitute the principal property of the district, are liable to the increased poor-rate, although the mills may not be working, nor the cottages producing any rents; thus poor-rates are extracted from unproductive property. That, in addition to this extra burden, many employers are working at a heavy loss during a few days in the week in order to assist their workpeople, and others are paying their workpeople part wages, though their mills are not working. The following cases are common specimens of hundreds which might be mentioned:—No. 1. A firm in Manchester, mill not working, paying 70*l.* per week to the hands, or 3,600*l.* per annum.—No. 2. A firm in Salford buying cotton at the present high prices, and working three days per week, to keep the hands from public relief, besides having disbursed 1,500*l.* in extra relief to the workpeople of the concern. No. 3. A firm in the district pays two days' wages to the workpeople, or 220*l.* per week, being equal to a contribution of 12,000*l.* per annum, and subscribes 600*l.* per annum to a local relief fund.—No. 4. A firm in Manchester, employing as many of their hands as possible full time, gives three meals a day to the remainder. None of these firms appear as subscribers to the general fund, and thus what would otherwise be regarded as princely contributions are unnoticed. The agents in Manchester of country manufacturers have been called upon to contribute largely in aid of the several districts where their principals reside. That two firms out of three having warehouses in Manchester are found to have directly contributed towards the relief of the existing distress in a manner

which does not appear before the public, and adding these contributions to the public subscriptions of Manchester and Salford, the total sum raised may be estimated at 250,000*l.* That a large section of spinners and manufacturers are not wealthy men, and will only be able to struggle through the crisis with difficulty. That undoubtedly some manufacturers and others who are men of enormous wealth have done comparatively nothing towards the relief of the present distress, though in comparison with the whole community these men are a small minority, and it is manifestly unjust to visit their sins upon the manufacturing districts.

After urging that the distressed population had, for various reasons, a claim on the nation at large, Mr. Bazley concluded with a strong appeal to the landowners, and all others of whatever rank or class who had means, to give what they could for the relief of the unemployed. Mr. Malcolm Ross seconded the resolution, following up Mr. Bazley's statements with others to the same effect. The resolution was carried by acclamation. Mr. J. W. Maclure stated that the subscriptions received from Manchester and Salford amounted to about 90,000*l.*, viz., 60,000*l.* devoted to general relief, and 30,000*l.* for purely local distribution. Mr. Robert Gladstone moved the second resolution to the effect, "That preparatory to a general appeal to the whole country, this meeting calls upon the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford for further contributions." Mr. Hugh Birley seconded the resolution, which was carried. Mr. W. R. Callender, jun., moved and Dr. J. Watts seconded the third resolution. The Mayor of Salford moved the last resolution (in reference to the collection of clothing), which was seconded by Mr. Alderman Mackie, and carried. A vote of thanks was moved to the ex-mayor for his conduct in the chair. Before it was put, a Working Man in the body of the meeting said that the best reply to the charges of the *Times* against the millowners was the quiet and orderly conduct of the operative classes. If these classes had believed that the millowners, as a body, had neglected their duty to the workers, they might depend upon it they would not be so quiet and well-behaved as they were. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) The meeting then broke up.

THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

The Poor Law Returns for the second week of November show an increase of 10,290 persons relieved in the Lancashire Unions, or 253,640 persons in all.

The Poor Law Board have authorized the guardians of Preston and Blackburn to borrow money under the provisions of the Union Relief Aid Act. The guardians of Preston are authorized to borrow 3,517*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*, and the guardians of Blackburn 3,890*l.*

At Preston a large quantity of clothing arrived during the past week, and the distribution of bedding and clothing among the poor unemployed operatives has been made, with great advantage to themselves; and their expressions of gratitude have even overwhelmed those who have superintended the distribution with tears, in common with tears of thankfulness from themselves. The fever has during the last few days broken out in new parts of the town, some of the cases being very bad ones. The fever ward is very near completion; indeed the erection has been finished, and all is ready for the internal fittings and bedding. We regret to have to record that Miss Jane Parr (sister of the Rev. Canon Parr, vicar of Preston), who has been assiduous in her aid of the movement for the relief of the poor, has fallen a victim to the fever. It is arranged to hold a series of free entertainments for the amusement of the working classes now out of employment. A number of gentlemen belonging to the Elocutionary Association have offered their services. On Friday night, Mr. Reginald Ratcliffe and Major Wilbraham Taylor delivered addresses to about 2,000 of the unemployed operatives of Preston, at the Corn Exchange. The addresses were chiefly of a religious and moral character, and the poor people largely appreciated the advice given to them. The percentage of pauperism in the union of Preston is 19, and in the township of Preston 20. Upwards of 44 per cent. of the people in Preston are relieved by the charitable committee.

The Emigration Commissioners have intimated to the Central Relief Committee their willingness to receive and send out to Western Australia forty young women from the distressed districts. On Saturday a meeting of unemployed factory overlookers took place at Manchester, when Mr. Lang, the honorary secretary, read a letter from Mr. Jordan, Emigration Commissioner, requesting the association to select overlookers with families equivalent to the number of seventy-five adults who would be sent off at once as the first batch of a large number to follow to Queensland. Mr. Lang stated that the association was now ready to send off 100 families every two months, as soon as the necessary means were obtained. There is also a project for promoting emigration to Algeria, and it is stated that eleven families are ready to go thither at once.

Writing from Blackburn, the *Times* reporter says:—

One form of relief here, supported entirely by private charity, is the Bible-classes, where all who present themselves receive a penny for sitting to hear the Bible read for one hour. There is a change every hour, and no one is allowed to take a second turn the same day. In five days last week 10,000 and odd pennies were paid away in this manner, and the number goes on increasing. I visited these classes in company with the excellent clergyman who first originated the idea. The women's class was held in the top room of an empty house, and we had the greatest difficulty in pushing our way through the crowd which blocked up the door and lined the staircases waiting for their turn. There were old women of sixty who could hardly clamber up stairs, mothers with children at their breast, and young girls by scores; and

at the men's class, which is close by, there was just as great a crowd, and just as much anxiety to get a place.

Mr. Birch, the founder of the sewing-classes in Manchester and Salford, writes to the *Times*:—

We have now nearly 3,000 factory-girls employed in thirteen school-rooms situate in Manchester, Salford, Hulme, Chorlton, &c., and the weekly cost is nearly 500*l.* Up to the present time the funds in hand have rarely exceeded a week's expenditure, and we have never been so rich as to have two weeks' wages in our possession. The total receipts are 4,107*l.*; total payments, 3,916*l.*—balance, 191*l.* This is sufficient for the wages of to-day and to-morrow, but what shall we do for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and for the winter? From the Central Relief Fund we receive 70*l.* per week. Is it right to rely for the balance, 400*l.*, upon the voluntary offerings of the people of England? To answer this is somewhat difficult, but "hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

The girls are being taught to read and write, as well as to sew; and, when the needle is mastered, they are taught to use the scissors. We hope that when the good times come again our factory-girls will be able to buy a piece of cloth, cut it out, and make any article of clothing required by their families. They are much improved in appearance and conduct, and are very thankful for the instruction given. The ladies are unwearied in their exertions, and their gentle influence secures the affections of the girls. Some of our sewers are very poor. One Friday one came for a pair of clogs, which I gave her. On visiting her house afterwards I found that her mother, aged sixty, and herself lived on what she earned at the sewing-school. The mother told me that her daughter had to be almost naked while she washed her clothes, for she had only the one suit. The daughter will not let her mother apply to the parish, and she has gone without food many a day in order to keep up with their rent of 1*s.* a-week. This is no solitary case.

We are doing a little, too, for the men, and have already got 400 unemployed operatives in a nice comfortable building, well lighted and warmed, where they are taught to read, write, cipher, &c. The rooms are open from nine a.m. to nine p.m. Classes, ten to twelve and two to four. Dinner, consisting of soup, hash, boiled rice and treacle, &c., at noon; and a basin of tea or coffee, and half-a-pound of bread, with a little butter, at six o'clock. In the evenings there are readings, music, recitations, lectures, &c., to which the wives are invited to attend. All this is free. Our object is to keep the men from wandering about the streets, and to avail ourselves of the opportunity to instruct and amuse them.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE AT MANCHESTER.

At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee at Manchester on Monday, the Earl of Derby in the chair, a letter was read from Mr. W. Agnew, Exchange-street, enclosing a resolution of the water-colour painters of the metropolis, passed on the 3rd instant, to the effect that each member of the profession should be solicited to paint a sketch in water-colours, in plain bead frame, with mount, and that the whole collection be exhibited in London, Manchester, and Liverpool, and afterwards allotted to subscribers as prizes, the subscriptions to be a guinea, including admission. A vote of thanks was passed to the New Society of Painters in Water colours.

In reply to questions put by a deputation from Leeds (which has collected 16,000*l.* for the fund), Mr. Baines, M.P., being the spokesman, it was stated that the average rate of relief by the boards of guardians had been increased from 1*s.* 2*d.* per head to 1*s.* 5*d.*, and that the latter sum would soon be increased too; that in East Lancashire it was 2*s.* per week per head, and 6*d.* weekly to each family for coals. The grant they made for clothing gave an average of 3*s.* per head (of course not weekly). At Ashton, the relief received from all sources was at the rate of 2*s.* 2*d.* per head. Sir Jas. K. Shuttleworth said that amount would be about the same per head in East Lancashire. As to what was being done by parochial rates Lord Derby said that because it might happen that the rates could not be increased or could not be paid, they (the executive committee) could not therefore let the people starve. The committee required to be very fully answered as to the relief that was being dispensed in each town, and the sources from which it was deprived. If ever the executive committee thought any place was not locally subscribing according to its means, they always called its attention to the fact when they made a grant of money. That was all they could do. Relative to pawned clothes, Lord Derby said that a special fund had been opened for the purpose of redeeming pawned clothing and for the purpose of furnishing parties with new clothing. The committee proposed to mark the new clothes so as to make them nominally their property, and to prevent their being pledged.

A deputation from Bradford, consisting of Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Messrs. J. Rand, J. Priestman, and Charles Lemon, also had an interview with the committee. Mr. Forster said the Bradford committee had some doubt whether the standard of relief was high enough, but they had been satisfied on that point now. Commissioner Farnall said that the case of Wigan was one in point. In that distressed union the proportion of paupers was from 5 to 5-10ths in every 100 persons, and the local subscriptions there amounted to 19,000*l.*—a sum raised for the purpose of keeping the poor people off the rates. Mr. Forster said they did not join in the cry that Lancashire had not done her duty. ("Hear, hear," from Lord Derby.) They believed she had not only done her duty, but had done better, perhaps, than any other county would have done under the circumstances. What ought to be was relief by rates, and to supplement that relief with private charity. Lord Derby: A portion of our funds are expressly given for those who keep off the rates. Mr. Forster: But that won't last for long. Sir James Shuttleworth said he had written to the Poor Law Board asking them to endeavour to induce

the boards of guardians to give 30,000*l.* worth of clothing to the distressed. In reply to a question, the ex-Mayor of Blackburn said that the rumour that three blankets only had been distributed in that town, when the Town Hall was full of them, was not true. At the first they had only one blanket for every 230 persons, and now they would not by the end of this week have any clothing in hand. The deputation then withdrew.

The following report was read:—

To the Central Executive Relief Committee.
Manchester, Nov. 24, 1862.

My Lords and Gentlemen.—A reference to my tabular report for the week ended on the 15*th* inst., on twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing district, will show you that there is an increase in the number of persons receiving parochial relief, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 11,021 persons. There were, on the 15*th* inst., 248,764 persons receiving parochial relief in the unions adverted to; in the corresponding week of last year 51,413 persons were so relieved; there is, therefore, an increase of 197,351 persons in the receipt of parochial relief, or 381.9 per cent. The total weekly cost of out-door relief, on the 15*th* inst., was 16,646*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; in the corresponding week of last year it was 2,505*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*; there is, therefore, an increase of 14,140*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, or 564.2 per cent. The average percentage of pauperism on the population of these unions, on the 15*th* inst., was 12.5; in the corresponding week of last year it was 2.6. The average amount of out-door relief per head per week, in these unions, on the 15*th* inst., was 1*s.* 5*d.*; the lowest was 1*s.* 0*d.*, and the highest 1*s.* 10*d.*, at Glossop. On the 15*th* inst. 12,540 persons were receiving in-door relief, and 236,224 were receiving out-door relief in these unions. I have received returns from the honorary secretaries of fifty-five local committees formed in the cotton-manufacturing districts for the distribution of charitable aid, and I am now enabled to state that the fifty-five local committees adverted to were, on the 15*th* inst., relieving 132,911 persons who were not also receiving parochial relief from the guardians, and that these fifty-five local committees expended 12,195*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* in charity during the week ended the 15*th* inst. I have received no returns from ten honorary secretaries of local relief committees, and therefore my report is so far incomplete.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. B. FARNALL, Special Commissioner.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall, taking the Ashton-under-Lyne Union as an illustrative instance of the present state of things, existing equally in such places as Preston, Blackburn, Stockport, and other similar localities—addressed himself very seasonably to answer the question which he said was frequently asked, and was, he thought, very naturally asked, "What is the amount in the pound on the net rateable value of the most distressed unions and townships in the cotton-manufacturing districts, which is being at present spent there in the relief of the poor?" Mr. Farnall stated:—

The union of Ashton-under-Lyne contains thirteen townships within an area of 38,657 acres, its population numbers 134,761 persons, and its net rateable value was 285,357*l.* in 1856. The present weekly expenditure of this union in out-door relief is 2,169*l.*, and the weekly cost of in-maintenance, at the rate of 3*s.* per head per week, is 79*l.*, making a total weekly expenditure in relief alone of 2,248*l.*, which is at the rate of 116,896*l.* per annum. The expenditure of this Union, out of the poor-rates, for all other purposes than relief, for the year ended Lady-day, 1861, was 10,712*l.*; this sum, therefore, added to 116,896*l.* spent in relief alone, makes a total annual expenditure of 127,608*l.* The net rateable value of the property in this union was in 1856, as I have already stated, 285,357*l.*; the total present expenditure, therefore, is now at the rate of 8*s.* 11*d.* in the pound on that value; but it is necessary to make a deduction of 25 per cent. from the net rateable value of 285,357*l.* for irrecoverable rates, empty property, &c., and therefore the net rateable value is reduced to 214,017*l.*; so that the present expenditure is at the rate of 11*s.* 11*d.* in the pound on that value.

Mr. Farnall further stated, as follows, the previous, as contrasted with the present state of things in that union:—

I may mention that there are now 32,881 persons receiving parochial relief in this union, and that in the corresponding week of last year 1,962 were so relieved; and further, that the weekly cost of out-relief is now 2,168*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; while in the corresponding week of last year it was 93*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*. The present percentage of pauperism on the population in this union is 24.4; in the corresponding week of last year it was 1.5.

Mr. Farnall concluded with the assurance to the public "that their subscriptions are saving thousands of meritorious operatives and their children, whose spirits are yet unbroken, from the necessity of applying for parochial relief, and are, at the same time, attaching to themselves a class of people whose present conduct is a guarantee of their sterling goodness."

The following grants were made.—Note. (District No. 1.) The schedule of application from the undermentioned relief districts is to be sent to the hon. secretary one week before Dec. 1, 1862:—Blackburn, 1,500*l.* for three weeks; Burnley, 500*l.* for two weeks; Harwood (near Bolton), 50*l.*; Livesey, 25*l.* for one week; Great Maraden, 40*l.* for one week; Padiham, 50*l.* for one week; Preston, 1,000*l.* for one week. Note. (District No. 2.) The schedule of application from the undermentioned relief districts is to be sent to the hon. secretary one week before Dec. 8, 1862:—Bicup, 450*l.* for three weeks; Chorley, 225*l.* for three weeks; Crompton, 50*l.* for one week; Failsworth, 50*l.* for one week; Mossley, 100*l.* for one week; Millbrook, 50*l.* for one week; Newton Moor, 100*l.* for two weeks; Norden, 40*l.* and 100*l.* for clothing, total 140*l.*, for two weeks; Rochdale, 500*l.* for one week; Roydon, 300*l.* for four weeks; Shawforth, 150*l.* for four weeks; Whittle-le-Woods, 100*l.*;

Whitworth, 150*l.* for four weeks. Note. (District No. 3.) The schedule of application from the undermentioned relief districts is to be sent to the hon. secretary one week before Dec. 15, 1862:—Bolton-le-Moors, 500*l.*; Heywood, 1,200*l.* for four weeks; Hazelgrove, 40*l.* for one week; Bury, 200*l.* for one week; Haslingden, 300*l.* for two weeks; Lowton, 20*l.* for one week; Ramsbottom, 40*l.* for one week; Rawtenstall, 200*l.* for two weeks; Stockport, 1,000*l.* for one week. (The relief at Stockport to be brought up to the rate per head of which assurance was given in the last report to this committee.) Stacksteads, 150*l.* for two weeks; Shuttleworth, 50*l.* for four weeks; Tongue (Lower End), 90*l.* for four weeks; Tottington, 15*l.* for one week; Tottington (Higher End), 75*l.* for one week; Wigan, 1,000*l.* for two weeks.—Note. (District No. 4.) The schedule of application from the undermentioned relief districts is to be sent to the hon. secretary one week before Dec. 22, 1862:—Blackley, 50*l.* for four weeks; Bollington, 100*l.* for four weeks; Charlesworth, 200*l.* for four weeks; Crumpsall, 20*l.* (coals); Glossop, 500*l.* for two weeks; Gorton, 50*l.* for two weeks; Hayfield, 50*l.*; Heaton Mersey, 100*l.* for four weeks; Manchester, 3,000*l.* for three weeks; Moorside, 60*l.* for three weeks; Pendlebury, 150*l.* for three weeks; New Mills, 150*l.*—Note. (The schedule of application from the undermentioned relief districts is to be sent to the hon. secretary one week before Dec. 29, 1862):—Bamberbridge, 50*l.* for two weeks; Barrowford Booth, 150*l.* for two weeks; Colne, 100*l.* for two weeks; Farrington, 65*l.* for two weeks; Higham, 50*l.* for two weeks; Oswaldtwistle, 50*l.* for two weeks; Pendle Forest, 20*l.* for one week; Ribchester, 10*l.* for two weeks; Witton, 200*l.* for four weeks; Manchester and Salford Distribution Committee, 1,500*l.* (for clothes).

THE SUBSCRIPTION MOVEMENT.

Public meetings have been held in the following places; we subjoin the amounts subscribed in the first instance:—Wolverhampton, 1,562*l.*; Doncaster, 971*l.*; Chelmsford (a collecting committee appointed); Greenwich, 300*l.*; Bury St. Edmunds (a continuous subscription for twenty weeks to be made). At Liverpool, where the contribution amounts to 40,000*l.*, 38,000*l.*, of which have been subscribed by about 700 people, it has been resolved to hold wards for the purpose of co-operating with the clergy and ministers of all denominations in adopting such means as may appear best calculated to attain the object in view. Ripon, 700*l.*; Leicester, 1,600*l.*; Rochester, 300*l.*; Neath, 400*l.*; Stafford (county meeting) weekly and monthly contributions; Devon (county) 2,000*l.*; Exeter, 500*l.*; Durham, 200 guineas per month for six months; Carmarthen, 254*l.*; Bristol, 8,000*l.*; Southampton, 500*l.*; and various weekly or monthly sums, ranging from a guinea per week to smaller amounts. The committee will divide the town into districts, and a house-to-house canvass for subscriptions will be made. Wolverhampton, 1,562*l.*

At a town's meeting held at Wigan on Wednesday, a subscription list (the third) was announced of 7,162*l.*. Amongst these was the Earl of Crawford (100*l.* per week for five months), 2,000*l.*; Messrs. Thomas Taylor and Brothers (800*l.* now and 100*l.* a month for six months), 2,000*l.*; James Eekersley and Sons (50*l.* per month for six months), 300*l.*; Lord King-down (250*l.* now and 250*l.* at Christmas), 500*l.*; the Misses Woods (fifth contribution), 250*l.*; Mr. Henry Woods, M.P., 250*l.*

At a town's meeting at Preston on Thursday, a third subscription for the relief of the existing distress was opened. Upwards of 9,000*l.* was promised, including Horrocks, Miller, and Co., 2,000*l.*; Swainson, Birley, and Co., 1,000*l.*; Birley Brothers, 500*l.*; Horrocks, Jackson, and Co., 500*l.*; John Goodair, Esq., 500*l.*; Daniel Arkwright, Esq., 500*l.*; Robert Gardener, Esq., 500*l.*

A meeting of past and present students of University College, and boys in the junior school, was held on Wednesday, November 19*th*, to consider what steps should be taken towards alleviating the distress in Lancashire. A committee was formed to collect subscriptions, and receive donations of clothes. Professor Malden, A.M., kindly undertook the duties of treasurer, and Professor Williamson, Ph.D., F.R.S., those of secretary.

Upwards of 3,500*l.* has been paid into Messrs. Masterman's on account of the Stock-Exchange subscriptions to Lord Derby's Central Relief Fund in aid of the Lancashire Distress.

The *Times* suggests that 80,000*l.* sent to India to relieve the famine there, and not expended, should be returned and given to Lancashire.

The usual weekly meeting of the Working Men's Committee, Birmingham, was held on Wednesday. The chairman announced that the total amount received by the committee up to the previous Wednesday was 1,042*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; since that time there has been received from old subscribers 157*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*; from new subscribers, 179*l.* 14*s.*; making a total of 1,379*l.* 16*s.* During the week forty-six new subscribers had been received from manufactories, making the total number at present subscribing 246. The amount received in the room was 52*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

The workmen of several of the largest firms have set a noble example by contributing a per centage of their weekly wages to the fund, and their employers are also assisting by liberal donations. Both masters and workmen express their readiness to contribute even more liberally if the need should arise.

CONGREGATIONAL COLLECTIONS, &c.

At Hanover Chapel, Peckham (Rev. R. W. Betts), on Sunday last, 141*l.* 5*s.*; New College Chapel, St.

John's-wood, 102*l.* (the students are making a weekly subscription to be sent to the Congregational Fund); Congregational Chapel, Norwood, Rev. B. Kent (second weekly contribution), 35*l.*, sent to Central Committee; second contribution from the congregation of Camberwell-green Chapel, 17*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*; English Presbyterian Church, River-terrace, per Rev. J. T. Davidson, 64*l.* 1*s.*; Claylands Congregational Chapel, per Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, 85*l.*; Liverpool-road (Wesleyan) Chapel, after sermons, by the Rev. W. M. Punshon, 373*l.*; Shacklewell Chapel, per Rev. J. S. Stanion, 16*l.* 13*s.*; Blackheath Congregational Church, weekly offering to 16*th* November, per Rev. J. Bazley, minister, 55*l.* 7*s.*; ditto, Sabbath-school Children's Offering, per do., 2*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; Wesleyan Reformers, 6*th* London Circuit, moiety of collection, per Mr. T. H. Richard, 16*l.*; Above Bar Chapel, Southampton, 70*l.*. At Spalding 43*l.* has been collected after sermons by the Rev. P. Strutt at the Independent Chapel. The congregation has also despatched 5 cwt. of cast-off clothing. Haverhill Independent Chapel, 30*l.*; Ravensbourne-park Chapel, Lewisham, per Rev. O. Gilbert, 12*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; Stratford-grove Chapel, per Rev. G. W. Fishbourne, 17*l.* 10*s.*; Baptist Chapel, Collumpton, per Rev. Uriah Foot, 13*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*. The Baptist congregation at Cambridge, of which the Rev. W. Robinson is pastor, have collected 620*l.*. In the Independent Chapel of the same town a weekly collection had been commenced. 10*l.* was collected last Sunday, and they hope to realise the same sum weekly during the continuance of the distress. Independent Chapel at Hoddesdon, Herts, per Rev. John Vine, 7*l.*; Harvey-lane Chapel, Leicester (1*st* moiety), per J. J. Prestin, 9*l.*; Congregational Chapel, Nicholas-street, Weymouth, 12*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*; Independent Chapel, Market Harborough, per Mr. Buswell, 11*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

On Thursday evening, a meeting of Congregationalists was held in the school-room of Square Church, Halifax, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. A. Clark, of Stockport, and the Rev. J. R. Lister, of Blackburn, on the distress in the cotton-manufacturing districts. Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., occupied the chair. There was a large attendance, and the statements made by the deputation, showing the great extent of the privation and suffering experienced by the operatives in the neighbouring county, will no doubt have the effect of causing a more general effort to be made at Halifax in aid of the distress fund. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. James Pridie, and other friends.

A large parcel of old clothing collected by the members of the Wicker Congregational Church, Sheffield, has been despatched by the Rev. J. B. Paton to the Central Relief Committee of the Independent Churches for distribution. In connexion with the same church, a sewing-society has been formed for the manufacture of warm garments for the distressed operatives, and in the Sunday-schools weekly collections will be made for the same object.

The Wesleyans have raised about 15,000*l.*, and expect to make it about 30,000*l.*, half of which would be given to the general fund, and the other half appropriated to the relief of their own people.

The Free Church and Established Church clergy in Scotland are about to make congregational collections.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS AND LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

The following letters have appeared in the *Times*:—

Sir,—In your article of to-day on the egotistic shapes which charity, considered as money-giving, is apt to display (in nearly every line of which I concur) you have, undesignedly I am sure, given an illustration founded on misapprehension, and calculated to produce an unjust impression as to what the Congregational, or Independent, body is doing towards the relief of distress in the cotton districts.

You, naturally enough, contrast the 110,000*l.* raised this year by the Congregationalists for the erection of new chapels with the 6,000*l.* contributed to the relief of the famishing operatives.

I think it should be known that the 110,000*l.* was principally subscribed before July, and consequently before the catastrophe which has overwhelmed Lancashire and Cheshire had assumed anything approaching to its present frightful magnitude; and that the sum of 6,000*l.* represents, not the contributions of the Congregationalists to the general relief fund, but special and extra subscriptions for the relief of those members of Congregational churches in the cotton district whom the stoppage of the mills has deprived of their means of livelihood.

To my knowledge the great bulk of the subscriptions and collections of Congregationalists is paid into either the Central Fund or the Lord Mayor's. Running my eye down the advertised acknowledgments of each of the committees who receive and administer those funds, I see, for one week only, Congregational collections acknowledged to the amount of 600*l.*, many of them set down as "weekly instalments." I see also, subscriptions attached to the names of individual Congregationalists with whom I am acquainted, amounting for the week, to more than 1,500*l.*

Upon tolerably reliable data I estimate that the proportion already contributed, or to be contributed within the next three months, to the relief of the cotton operatives in the north by Congregationalists will not fall short of, if it do not exceed, the 110,000*l.* raised during the first six months of the year for the erection of chapels.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
The Firs, Upper Norwood, Nov. 21. E. MIALL.

Sir,—Your remarks in the *Times* of Friday last on the comparative contributions made by the English Congregationalists towards their Bicentenary Fund, and towards meeting the Lancashire distress, would have been strictly just had the facts of the case been such as you

have supposed. We feel, as the committee which has been engaged in raising that fund, that if censure has been deserved it must fall mainly upon us, and that it pertains to us as a duty to ourselves and others, to request permission from you to state the matter as it is. We regret that the unavoidable delay in convening a committee has prevented our doing this more promptly.

The design of the Bicentenary Fund is not to erect chapels exclusively in Lancashire, but in all the counties of England and Wales where they are needed; to augment the resources of our several religious, educational, and benevolent organisations, and to erect a memorial hall in London. The action of the Congregational Union with a view to raising this fund dates from October, 1861. The sums promised towards it to be paid by instalments during the next three years exceed 150,000. But three-fourths of those sums were promised before the autumn of the present year had made the Lancashire distress the painful certainty we now find it. It is well known that many of our congregations, which have not contributed anything to the Bicentenary Fund, have contributed largely to the Relief Fund; and that not a few which have made contributions to both have sent to the aid of the sufferers in the north double or treble the amount they have sent for the denominational objects. In addition, large numbers of our churches are making weekly collections, and will continue to make them through the winter. You will be gratified to know that to the 6,000. contributed denominationally, certainly not less than 50,000. should be added as contributed by Congregationalists simply as Englishmen to their brother Englishmen in distress, and that that figure will ultimately rise much higher.

ROBERT VAUGHAN, D.D., Chairman.
JOHN CORBIN, Hon. Secretary.

4, Blomfield-street, Nov. 24.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ROME.

The Prince of Wales and Prince and Princess of Prussia and suites have been spending some days at Rome, visiting the ruins, public buildings, museums and galleries. They are lodged in the Caffarelli Palace. On the 17th they had an interview with the Pope, which is thus described:—

It is not an event of which history offers us many precedents, that the heirs-apparent to the two first Protestant thrones in Christendom should have been simultaneously in Rome, and proceeded together to pay their respects to the supreme head of the Catholic Church. This rare occurrence took place this morning. The Prince of Wales and his suite, attended by the British representative, Mr. Odo Russell; and the Prince and Princess of Prussia with their suite, attended by the Prussian Minister, Baron de Kanitz, left the Caffarelli Palace in five carriages about noon, and drove to the Vatican Palace, where they were received at the foot of the great staircase by the Pope's major-domo, M. Borromeo, and conducted to the Pope's suite of apartments. The formality observed in the Papal Court on the reception of persons of royal rank by his Holiness is, that after passing through the various ante-chambers in which the noble guards and household prelates are stationed according to their respective ranks, the persons to be presented proceed alone from the last ante-chamber into the audience-chamber, conducted only by the prelate entitled Maestro di Camera, who opens the door and kneels down, whilst the visitors, stepping forward, find themselves in the presence of the Supreme Pontiff, who on such occasions is entirely unattended, and receives his visitors *à la-tête*. The diplomatists and members of the suite who accompany the royal personages wait in the last ante-chamber until, on a given signal, the Maestro di Camera gives them access also into the audience-chamber, where they are successively presented to his Holiness by the sovereigns or princes who have previously enjoyed their own private interview with the Pontiff.

In accordance with this custom, the Prince of Wales and the Prince and Princess of Prussia entered the audience-chamber without the members of their suite, and were most affably received by Pío Nono. His Holiness had formerly known the Prince Consort, he had known the King of Prussia, and he had known the Prince of Wales so lately, that there were plenty of topics of conversation to be found in family reminiscences, besides the customary commonplaces of inquiries and answers about travelling and sight-seeing. The Pope was charming, and kept up a brisk conversation for about ten minutes, when the gentlemen and ladies of the princes' and princess's suite were admitted and presented to his Holiness. The whole party, on leaving the Pope's apartments, proceeded to those of the Cardinal Secretary of State, to pay him the customary visit of restitution. Cardinal Antonelli was not so cheerful as the Pope, nor did he look by any means so well, for he is at this moment suffering from a recent family affliction, the death of his mother, to whom the cardinal, as well as his brothers, was sincerely attached. Such is the simple account of their Royal Highnesses' visit to the Vatican, a proceeding purely of a private and complimentary nature, and, as such, satisfactory to all parties.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales and his suite attended divine service at the English Church, outside the Porta del Popolo, and this afternoon, together with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, drove round the Pincian promenade, stopping occasionally to listen to the performance of the military band.

On Monday the Prince of Wales embarked at Civita Vecchia in the royal yacht Osborne, for Toulon or Marseilles. He proceeds to Paris. The Prince and Princess of Prussia remain at Rome about a month.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen continues to drive out in the neighbourhood of the Castle, accompanied generally by the Princess Alexandra.

On Sunday morning the Queen, Princess Alexandra, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of

Windsor officiated, and administered the Sacrament of the Holy Communion.

Prince Christian and his daughter, Princess Alexandra, will return to Denmark on Thursday. They will be met on their journey by the Prince of Wales, who will accompany his fiancée to her father's residence, where he will remain for some time on a visit.—*Court Journal*.

Her Majesty will, it is expected, prolong her stay at Windsor Castle until within a week or ten days of Christmas.—*Court Journal*.

The marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will be solemnised at the Chapel Royal, St. George's, Windsor, early in April next. The walls of the Rubens Room, or King's Drawing-room, at Windsor Castle, have just been hung with a rich crimson figured satin, the pattern being the Royal Arms. The Council Chamber has also been hung with crimson damask satin, the design being a wreath of laurels surmounting the Royal Crown. The picture-frames in these rooms have all been regilded. It is thirty years since the walls of the apartments were decorated in a similar manner.—*Court Journal*.

The Prince of Wales has come into possession of his newly-acquired estate in Norfolk. It was purchased for 220,000. The library of the mansion contains 3,000 volumes of valuable and rare works. The furniture is all nearly new.

A further Cabinet Council was held on Thursday. Immediately after it Lord Palmerston proceeded to Windsor. The *Court Journal* says:—

It is very well understood in official circles closely connected with her Majesty's Government that all the recent Cabinet Councils have not been entirely taken up with discussing our foreign policy, with regard to American intervention or a new king for Greece, but that the attention of the Ministers has been seriously drawn to the working of the ticket-of-leave system, as manifested in the great increase of robbery, with personal violence, now so generally a subject of dread throughout the metropolis. There seems to be no doubt in the circles alluded to that the subject has been brought formally before the Cabinet, with the view of providing a remedy for the existing state of things, though perhaps it will require the sanction of Parliament to effect a permanent alteration.

Friday night's *Gazette* contains a long list of army promotions, appointments, &c.

A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce made another appeal to the Premier, on Thursday, on behalf of a better and more liberal Government policy in India. The special objections contained in the memorial presented to Lord Palmerston were—1st, The absence of any secure and permanent tenure of land; and, 2nd, The want of any effective law for the enforcement of contracts. Lord Palmerston, in his reply to the deputation, understood both the memorial and the speeches to be "neither more nor less than an indictment against Sir Charles Wood," and though he (Lord Palmerston) was not acquainted with the details, he had no doubt Sir Charles would answer them satisfactorily. He had every confidence in Sir Charles Wood. This remark led to further discussion and explanation, in which Lord Palmerston returned to the charge against the Manchester spinners, but eventually promised to confer with Sir Charles Wood.

Mr. W. H. Stephenson, of the Treasury, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, in the room of Mr. Presely, who has resigned.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left town on Monday for Wrest, Bedfordshire, on a visit to the Countess Cowper.

Captain Maury, who arrived in the Arabia, proceeds to St. Petersburg as Commissioner from the Confederate States to Russia.

Mr. Gladstone has declined an invitation from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to dine with its members, excusing himself on account of the demand of public business upon his time and attention.

We understand that the meditated economy in next year's estimates will involve not only a reduction of the general strength of the line regiments, but very many staff appointments. The reduction in the commissariat and store departments already announced by us will, we believe, only be temporary, especially with respect to the stores, as the intention is to use up the stores in hand, and do away with the system of keeping large stocks.—*United Service Gazette*.

Law and Police.

CHURCH-RATES AND NEW DISTRICTS.

In the Arches' Court on Saturday Dr. Lushington gave judgment in the case of "Gough, Cartwright, and others, v. Jones."—This is a cause of subtraction of Church-rates, promoted by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, in the diocese of Lichfield, against the defendant, a parishioner, to recover the sum of 16s. 1½d. of Church-rate for the year 1861-1862, the assessment being at the rate of 3d. in the pound. The admission of the articles was opposed by the defendant, and the case was argued on the 8th inst. on the admission of the reformed libel, when the learned Judge postponed his decision. The objections urged by the defendant against the admissibility of the libel are stated in the judgment. His Lordship said:—

The libel pleads that a Church-rate was made for the parish of St. Mary Shrewsbury, exclusive of the districts of St. Michael Leaton, Astley, Clive, and Albrighton. This rate being avowedly made upon a part of the original parish, it became necessary for the churchwardens who support the validity of the rate to show on what legal grounds the districts of the parish not assessed are legally exempted from the Church-rate made in support of the original parish. In order to effect this purpose

the churchwardens plead that each of the places mentioned has a district assigned to it. In considering the admissibility of this plea I must assume that the matters of fact are true as pleaded. It is then contended that, under such circumstances, the districts were not liable to be assessed to a Church-rate made for the original church, and reference is made to the Act of the 19th and 20th Victoria, cap. 104, secs. 14 and 15, usually called the New Parishes Act. Reference must be had to the statute, and if I can ascertain its meaning from the statute alone, that is the most satisfactory mode of construction. I need not comment upon the obscurity of the Church Building Acts; that is a matter of public notoriety, and certainly this act is entitled to pre-eminence for obscurity and difficulty of construction. There must be a district and a consecrated church where services are performed, and it must not be a separate and distinct parish when this act passed. These things are clearly requisite. All these things being so, then the place in question is to become a separate and distinct parish for ecclesiastical purposes, but not so absolutely. There follows what I suppose I must call a qualification—a separate and distinct parish for ecclesiastical purposes, such as is contemplated in the "15th section of the first-recited act." Then I must proceed to ascertain what is the first-recited act, and I presume it to be the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37. The 15th section of that statute constitutes new parishes for ecclesiastical purposes, and makes provision for the performance of services and the taking fees. Not a word is said in either of these acts as to Church-rates. These were the new parishes so constituted by the 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 37, liable to be assessed to the Church-rate of the original parish, presuming, of course, that all the preliminaries necessary for the constitution of the new parish have been previously complied with. I must consider the words of the statute alone with reference to previous Acts. What is the meaning and effect of constituting a new parish? What is a new parish for all ecclesiastical purposes? I apprehend that if any district in a parish be constituted a new parish, without more being said, such district is taken out of the whole original parish to all intents and purposes, civil and ecclesiastical; that the insertion of the words, "for ecclesiastical purposes," is the insertion of a limitation—that is, leaving all things not for "ecclesiastical purposes," but being for civil purposes as they are. The question then arises whether Church-rates upon these premises can be deemed as ecclesiastical purposes, and I am of opinion that Church-rates do fall within the description of ecclesiastical purposes—purposes relating to the Church. But it has been argued that these are not all the provisions of the Legislature on the subject; that there exists another statute that requires that churches, like these of the different districts, should be subject to be assessed to rates for the original parish church for twenty years. The statute in question is the 58th George III., cap. 45, sect. 70 and 71. It has been contended that this section is unrepealed, and applies to the present case, and that, consequently, some of these districts (the twenty years not having expired) are assessed to the Church-rate of the original parish. So far as I know this provision of the 58th George III. has never been expressly repealed. I believe it to be in operation now, but if subsequent enactments are inconsistent with it, it is the last Act of the Legislature which I am bound to obey. I must hold that, by virtue of the Act called "the New Parishes Act" the rate has been properly laid, if all the facts alleged are proved, and that the districts mentioned have been properly exempted from the rate.

The libel was accordingly admitted to proof.

THE LAW OF BURIAL.—Another case before the Arches Court on Saturday was that of "The Office of the Judge promoted by Neville v. Baker (Clerk)." This was a suit promoted by Mr. C. C. J. Neville, of Nevillholt, in the county of Leicester, against the Rev. Lawrence Palk Baker, rector of the united parishes of Medbourne and Holt, in the diocese of Peterborough. The libel charged the defendant with having, during the months of May and June, 1861, wrongfully refused to bury in the family vault of the Neville family, within the parish church of Holt, the body of the wife of the Rev. J. Dawson Peake, and sister of the promoter, and prayed that the defendant should be canonically corrected and punished. The defendant, in the first instance, brought in a negative allegation, setting forth, *inter alia*, that the deceased lady was not a parishioner, had not died within the parish, and that the vault within the church was not properly constructed for the interment of the dead, and that its further use for such a purpose was dangerous to the health of the parishioners. That allegation was afterwards withdrawn, and an affirmative issue given in by the defendant. The cause now came before the court for judgment. His lordship pronounced sentence, suspending the Rev. Mr. Baker for three months, and condemning him in the costs.

THE BANK-PAPER ROBBERIES AND FORGERIES.—The six prisoners charged with the robbery of the Bank-note paper and the subsequent forgeries were again brought up on Thursday at the Mansion-house. The principal witness was the woman Ellen Mills (but who acknowledged that she had passed by various other names), who was apprehended as Burnett's wife, and who was released, as it was supposed she acted under her "husband's" influence. It now appears that though living with him for several years she was not married to him, and mainly, it appeared, at Burnett's suggestion, she had turned Queen's evidence. Her statements implicated Burnett, Buncher, and Cummings. Other evidence was also taken to show the complicity of Cummings and Buncher, and the case was further adjourned.

SUPPRESSION OF GAROTTING.—The Marylebone vestry were on Saturday engaged with the question of the increase of garotte robberies throughout the metropolis. They unanimously agreed to join in the Paddington Memorial to the Home Secretary on the subject.

Literature.

"THE SOUTH VINDICATED." *

We do not know that any book on the American struggle is better entitled to be regarded as the plea of the Confederate States than the work of Mr. Williams, late United States Minister in Turkey, to which an English Editor has given the title of "The South Vindicated." It was the first book entered according to the Copyright Act of the Confederate Congress; and consists of letters written at Constantinople during the canvass for the Presidency in 1860, and forwarded at the time for publication in a political journal. The greater part was "published before secession became inevitable"; and in this respect it is justly claimed for the work that it is "a reply to those who assert that secession was a surprise, whereas the North was loudly warned that if the political independence of the South was overthrown the South would unhesitatingly secede." One may, however, take exception to the phrase, "independence of the South," which really means supremacy and unarrested aggression, not simple independence. Mr. Williams addressed Americans, and, it is said by his editor, endeavoured to preserve the Union, by showing the North the true position and condition of the South. Unquestionably, Northerners were either very ignorant of the character, resources, and power of the Southerners, or had been accustomed so long to misrepresent them, that they had come to believe in their own inventions. The course and events of the war, if not Mr. Williams' facts and reasonings, must have made it now evident enough that the North misunderstood the South; and we can admire the sacrifice, the devotion, the daring, the endurance, of the people aspiring to be a nation, without being committed to Mr. Hopkins' extreme opinion, that "no one denies the barbarity, imposture, and falsehood of the North, though many hesitate to give their full and frank sympathy to the South, because the utter groundlessness of Northern slander is not understood." Mr. Williams' book contains much that Englishmen will consider with candour, notwithstanding its manifest hatred of England, and its complaints of the English policy: but, though the mere existence of Abolitionism amongst us may be regarded as a standing "provocation" by Southerners, we shall hardly agree with Mr. Hopkins that such a provocation, "considering its greatness," justifies Mr. Williams' "strong denunciations," or places us under any obligation to him for occasional approaches to a courteous tone.

Mr. Williams' exposition of Southern views is confined chiefly to the question of slavery; though some of his letters throw light on other causes that have led to the separation of North and South. If his letters, written before secession, prove that secession was not, as Northerners say, wholly a surprise, they also, in their entire bearing, answer those new sympathisers with the South who say that "slavery has had little or nothing to do with the quarrel." Never before have we been so ready to say that slavery is the beginning, middle, and end of it, as after reading this defence. It seems to be designed to cover the whole ground theoretically and practically. It seeks to turn the tables on the North, as having abolished Northern slavery by selling the slaves to the South; and on England, as having bequeathed to the South the legacy of slavery, as having signally failed in her own emancipation efforts, and as having a selfish interest in destroying the value of slave-labour, for the sake of which she maintains an opposition to abstract slavery, that may be resolved into opposition to slavery in America. Mr. Williams professes to pass by the abstract merits of the question, and to take it up as it is. Here is slavery existing; when introduced into the British colonies it was evidently meant to be perpetual,—no other relation of the negro to the European could have been conceived as possible,—a race with characteristics so widely different, and so inferior, can be nothing else than slave to the dominant race. And then the old doctrine is asserted, that "the hand of Omnipotence" has stamped this difference and inferiority "deeply, broadly, and ineffaceably" on the negro race. The system of slave-labour is then compared with other systems; and, with no little plausibility, but no little disregard of sound principles and indisputable facts of political economy, it is made out that the slave system has had "beneficial results," has contrasted with free and competitive labour in supplying "no single commodity that has con-

"tributed in the smallest degree to increase the vices or miseries of mankind," and possesses vast moral superiority to the "revolting inhumanity of the systems instituted to supersede it." Of course it follows, that Mr. Williams finds unanswerable reasons why slavery should not be abolished, and could not be abolished; proves to his own satisfaction, and no doubt with considerable truth as to temporary results, that emancipation would make the condition of the Southern slaves worse than it is; and maintains that no solution can be found by abolitionism (as indeed is true of the social feeling of abolitionists of the North towards the negro) of the difficulties of the relations of two mutually antagonistic races! Mr. Williams may have calculated correctly the impressibility and feeling of Northern Americans to whom he addresses these pleas; and Northern capital and Northern custom have, in spite of slavery romances issuing thence and there applauded, lent a sanction to the supposition that such arguments as Mr. Williams's are valid for Yankees. But in England, where, thank God! the temptation of interest and the corruption of contact have passed away, no such sophistries; no such pleadings from the lowest personal and material grounds, no such cool defiance of all the moral principles and philanthropic considerations that belong to the subject, can any more have power to secure public sympathy for "the system of slave-labour." It is no doubt, quite true, as Mr. Hopkins says, that "The North did not enter upon the war to emancipate the slaves, and has loudly repudiated the charge,"—it may even be true, as he further says, that "The cry of Emancipation now raised is a cry of passionate vengeance, 'If the South cannot be conquered, let her, if possible, be desolated!'" but these are no reasons for English sympathy with the South, whose slave system we have always condemned, or for wishing that the cause of emancipation, which we have made our own, may fail to gain anything from the selfish, inconsistent, and immoral policy of the warring North.

Amongst the strangely sophistical pleas to which Mr. Williams resorts, is one for which he has the authority of Edmund Burke,—that slavery, nourishing the haughtiness of domination, generates a spirit of freedom. That is to say, the advantage of slavery is to the "dominant race"; and that advantage is, that in proportion as freedom is outraged by men in the persons of others, it is valued for themselves,—that the love of liberty is strongest in those who enslave and tyrannise,—and that the divine idea of Freedom is most honoured where most insulted and denied! But Mr. Williams may put his own case.

"That class of the community which elsewhere led by wicked counsels produces revolution, was unknown in the Slave States. The humblest white man felt that there were below him, socially and politically, a considerable portion of the population. He had all the incentives of pride to fulfil properly the duties which, as a free citizen, he was called upon to perform. No matter how humble his position, he never occupied that station in regard to the wealthier portion of the population which would impress upon him a feeling of inferiority. He performed none of those menial services for others which would degrade him in his own estimation, or which, from the nature of his relations to his employer, would make him but an instrument in the hands of his superior. All these services were rendered by slaves."

"The existence of slavery thus rendered facile the establishment of free government by the dominant race. There was no hazard in conferring equal political privileges upon the whites, and the natural influence of slavery has been to create a feeling of pride and personal independence among the superior race, which makes them more capable of performing the duties of free citizens. These States have by this means been exempted, in a great measure, from those popular tumults which have been the graves of the Republics of the Old World. In effect, while the Free States of New England have been overrun by fanatics who display their absurd and pernicious principles under the forms of 'Fourierism,' 'abolitionism,' 'atheism,' 'free love-ism,' 'woman's rights-ism,' and many other 'isms' equally detestable, they are absolutely unknown in the Slave States, because the populations from which proselytes to such doctrines are usually obtained, do not there exist, and there are no materials out of which the intelligent, but vicious or fanatical, leaders can construct a party."

Far more bold, even blasphemous, is another defence,—which we will not attempt to characterise, but give it in the author's own words.

"It cannot be because of the degradation it imposes upon the African, for no informed man will be found to assert that any of his race have ever, in any time past, occupied a position so elevated in the scale of humanity as those who are now held as slaves within the Slave States of America. Upon this point there exists no contrariety of opinion. The ultra-abolitionist, and the extreme slavery propagandist, are, in regard to this fact, in perfect accord. Neither can it be that this opposition arises from any promptings of Christianity, because, though heathen in their native land, slavery has Christianised them. Many of these philanthropists say that none can be saved who die without a knowledge of Christ, yet, but for the existence of African slavery, who can believe that fifty of these four millions of slaves would ever, according to this view, have 'fallen into the way of salvation'? Would they have consigned these people to the horrors of eternal punishment? If the doctrine to which I infer be true, such would have been their terrible fate but for their enslavement. The philanthropic and benevolent, both of England and America, send forth their Christian missionaries to every

benighted land into which these self-exiled teachers of our sublime faith can procure ingress. They endure patiently hardships, dangers, and death, in their zeal to promote the cause in which they are engaged. Yet all the labours of all the missionaries who have been despatched to heathen lands from England and America since the revolution, have not converted to Christianity one-tenth of the number which slavery has brought into the fold of our Saviour."

Despite Mr. Williams' often lofty tone, great ability, and evidently earnest Southern patriotism, it is almost impossible not to feel contempt for one who can so violate reason and Christian morality as he has done in this passage. We regret to mark the same glozing spirit of falsehood, combined with fierce hate, in a passage on John Brown—whom we have not ourselves refused to honour, but have not been able blindly to worship as have others.

"When, however, the heated partisan is obliged to furnish an illustration of the unfortunate collision in the Senate Chamber between a Southern Representative and a Northern senator. This senator was attacked and beaten by a Southerner. It is not necessary to discuss the merits of that affair. The act was that of one man; but if the deed was as atrocious as it has been represented, by what harsh epithet may we denounce the crime of John Brown? What is thereabout Sumner that should excite to a greater degree our feelings of pity or compassion than the helpless victims of John Brown's brutal propensities for murder? Sumner still lives to utter calumnies which ought to be sufficient to gratify the most morbid appetites of his followers. The victims of John Brown and his confederates are in their graves. Yet, strange and startling truth, the very men and women, who, if their power of performance had been in accordance with the force of their will, would have immolated the whole South to have avenged the 'crime' against Sumner, find but little to condemn in the conduct of that monster murderer, Brown, except his indiscretion! His 'zeal,' they say, 'was without prudence, but his motives were pure and honest!'"

The concluding portions of this volume consist of a letter to Lord Brougham, "on the John Brown raid"—haughty and vindictive, but written with very much eloquence and power; and a survey of the result of the Presidential election and its consequences. The latter is more important than many of the preceding letters. It analyses the Presidential elections since the establishment of the United States' Government; and shows that there have been nineteen elections, and fourteen Presidents, of whom seven have been taken from the North, and seven from the South. Or, dividing the States' history into two periods; the first terminating in 1825, with the last of what may be termed the Presidents of the days of Revolution, and the second extending thence to the present time; in the former, one President only was taken from the North—John Adams, while Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe were all from the single State of Virginia; in the latter period, six Presidents have been chosen from the North, and three from the new States of the South. Again of the whole nineteen Presidential elections, sixteen have elected the President not only by more electoral votes in the North than South, but by an absolute majority of the electoral votes of the Northern States. This certainly lays a solid foundation for a rather destructive reply to the charge, "that the policy of the South had guided the destiny of the nation up to the election of Mr. Lincoln"; for, as Mr. Williams curtly remarks, "If it were so, then this end was attained through the instrumentality of Northern Presidents, and with the sanction, aid, and approval of the Northern States." In the election of Mr. Lincoln, we are told, a new era was opened, "for the first time in the history of the government, a President was chosen by means of a vote received upon the North side of a geographical line, and against the unanimous protest of all who lived South of that line of demarcation"; and while he obtained a majority in the electoral college, yet on the popular cast in the choice of electors, he received only 1,857,610 votes, against 2,857,670 divided between the other three candidates. These facts have come out before; but are put here in such manner as to give the Southerners all the benefit of their plea, fundamentally rested by them on the Constitution, as they interpret it,—that they have an unquestionable right of secession.

Mr. Williams indulges himself in his peroration in a tirade against Puritanism, because it is of England, and has been transplanted to the North;—even the word is to him of "terrible significance," and speaks of "born fanaticism," "fully matured in all its hideous proportions at the very instant of its conception." Other hard words are used, which show more anger than knowledge or good sense. We may add, that Mr. Hopkins has given a very useful body of what we suppose are reliable statistics of the South, showing the proportions of the white, slave, and free coloured populations; of area, cultivation, and produce; of crime and pauperism, of education and religion. We admit that they show a progress, and that they indicate the existence of the materials and resources of an independent nation; but we have not attempted to test their accuracy. We have

* *The South Vindicated.* By the Hon. JAMES WILLIAMS, Late American Minister to Turkey. With Introduction by JOHN BAKER HOPKINS. London: Longman and Co.]

given so much space to this book, because it has something of an authoritative character, and is so largely an exposition of Southern views, and an elaborate development of the bases of its claim to recognition by the governments of the old world.

SIR ROUNDELL PALMER'S "BOOK OF PRAISE."*

It is pleasant to find a distinguished lawyer and politician employing his leisure in such service to the Christian Church as has been rendered by Sir Roundell Palmer, in his recently published "Book of Praise." We do not presume to remark on the tastes and sympathies which such a word indicates; although they quicken a lively feeling, which has something of personal regard in it. We account it true service to religion, that such a selection of the best hymns should have been made on definite principles, in a purely catholic spirit, with remarkable knowledge, and with unfailing conscientiousness and care. The work must have occupied the scattered hours of many years; but the result is not likely to become lost or forgotten as long as the praise of God is sung in the English tongue.

The book is not, indeed, intended for congregational use; and contains many compositions unsuited to musical expression: but, for the purposes of devotional reading, and for use in the family, it is the most comprehensive and excellent collection that has ever been made—approaching as nearly as one can conceive to perfection. Its purpose, to separate the most worthy of our sacred songs from the mass to which they belong, has secured to its contents a variety, an intellectual energy, a poetical merit, and a spiritual vitality, which we often miss in ordinary collections,—where tame and mechanical productions are included for their subject or sentiment, as doctrinally or practically instructive, or as conformed to the average religious condition of the assemblies that are expected to sing them. The same purpose has rescued all the hymns inserted from that mutilation to which they have been subjected by compilers, according to their theological prepossessions, or with a view to suitability to united utterance, or to convenience in public worship. It is sadly true, "that to meet with any author's genuine text in a work of this kind, is quite the exception": and, admitting that the practice of "tampering with the text of hymns" is not wholly avoidable or indefensible, so far as the use of congregations is concerned, it is of the highest interest and value to our hymnology, that the most popular and excellent compositions should be generally accessible in the form in which they came from their authors,—wearing the stamp, it may be the defects, of their individuality: without having to be searched out in innumerable and often rare original publications. This has been accomplished by Sir Roundell Palmer for the first time. Such a book has, consequently, much value for literary purposes, as containing plentiful examples, in an uncorrupted text, of the most significant and influential part of our popular religious literature.

Sir Roundell Palmer's "Preface" contains nothing that it would not be appropriate and interesting to quote in commending his book to our readers. A few passages claim to be woven with our account of it. The proper conception of the *hymn*, as distinguished from other forms of religious verse-composition, is justly described:—

"A good hymn should have simplicity, freshness, and reality of feeling; a consistent elevation of tone, and a rhythm easy and harmonious, but not jingling or trivial. Its language may be homely; but should not be slovenly or mean. Affectation or visible artifice is worse than excess of homeliness: a hymn is easily spoiled by a single falsetto note. Nor will the most exemplary soundness of doctrine atone for doggerel, or redeem from failure a prosaic didactic style."

The arrangement of the book will be best explained by the editor himself:—

"The Catholic creeds, and the Lord's Prayer, presenting in their simplest forms, and in their natural order, all the fundamental points of Christianity, both objective and subjective, appeared to the editor to be the best basis for a classification of those hymns of faith and devotion, which express feelings at all times appropriate to a Christian profession. These two groups of hymns constitute Parts I. and II. of the collection. The Third Part consists of hymns distinguished chiefly from those of the two former classes, by having a special reference to particular times and seasons [such as Day and Night, Old and New Year, Baptism and Childhood, Communion, Matrimony, Burial of the Dead, and others, both natural and sacred]. In the Fourth Part will be found distributed, under suitable heads ['The Call,' 'The Answer,' Faith, Love, Discipline, and others], compositions of a kind intermediate between hymns for general use and private meditations; which seem to breathe, upon the whole, the accents of particular, rather than general, consciousness and experience."

*The Book of Praise, from the best English Hymn Writers. Selected and arranged by ROUNDELL PALMER. (Golden Treasury Series.) Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

This arrangement proves most admirable in result; grouping hymns so as to produce a powerful and sustained effect on the mind of a continuous reader; and placing them in the most natural and simple order for purposes of reference or selection. It is an arrangement, too, which proves, in being carried out, to exhaust all the general topics of Christian song; so that we do not see any familiar composition ill-placed, or recall any worthy hymn that it would not at once receive to its own fitting place. The editor has anticipated an objection to this classification,—that "a sense of repetition and monotony is created" by bringing closely together a number of hymns on one clearly defined subject. We do not ourselves feel the objection, but others may find relief from it in the thoughts very aptly put in the following passage—the closing sentences of which will commend themselves to "all good Christians."

"The repetition which will undoubtedly be met with in the works, not only of different, but even of the same hymn-writers, is of a kind appropriate to such compositions, and, therefore, it ought not to be withdrawn from observation. All lovers of art are familiar with the habitual repetition of Holy Families, and other sacred subjects, by the early painters, down to, and including, Raffaele. The constant enthusiastic contemplation of a few subjects, dear to the heart of universal Christendom, and embodying the highest conceptions of Divine purity and beauty, produced a simplicity, refinement, and spirituality of style, which never tires, notwithstanding its limited range. These are the hymns of painters, addressed to the sense of sight. A similar law has always governed, and to this day governs, Christian Hymnody; binding together by the force of a central attraction, more powerful than all the causes of difference, times ancient and modern, nations of various race and language, Churchmen and Nonconformists, Churches reformed and unreformed. It is refreshing to turn aside from the divisions of the Christian world, and to rest for a little time in the sense of that inward unity, which after all subsists among all good Christians, and which (is it too much to hope?) may perhaps receive some illustration, even from a volume like this."

Throughout the volume the names of the authors are affixed to their hymns, with the dates at which they are believed to have been first published. "To trace out and ascertain the true authorship of such hymns as were either without names of authors, or attributed to authors by whom they were not really written," has been one of the editor's most laborious tasks. In this he has been greatly assisted by Mr. Sedgwick, of Bishopsgate, who is said to have "a knowledge of this branch of literature probably not possessed by any other Englishman"; by whose help the authorship of eleven-twelfths of the hymns collected has been verified, and the texts collated with the originals.

English hymns of an earlier date than the eighteenth century are not numerous in this collection. There is one alone of the sixteenth century; and about a score, written by seven authors only, of the seventeenth century. Of later writers, the greatest number of compositions is from Dr. Watts—namely forty-one: while Charles Wesley furnishes twenty-seven only, and John Wesley, five. Doddridge supplies fifteen; Cowper, eleven; Newton, fourteen; and Toplady, eight. Of authors recently deceased, we have eighteen hymns by James Montgomery: sixteen by Lyte; fourteen by Heber; sixteen by Kelly. These names will indicate the catholic character of the book; and the proportions in which our best-known hymn-writers have supplied materials, will give some notion of the editor's judgment of their merits, and of the spiritual complexion of his work. Some of the noblest hymns, however, are either from writers whose works supply no more than one or two compositions; or are anonymous, and hitherto have been scattered in miscellaneous collections. From living authors, the editor has selected less freely; but Keble, Bonar, Mason, Neale, John Henry Newman, and others, have not been overlooked:—even the popular hymns of Miss Elliott are included; and a few original compositions appear to have been contributed expressly to the collection.

The Notes appended are of considerable interest: they state, in all cases of hymns not generally known, the original sources from which they have been taken; in others, give the evidence for an authorship other than that generally attributed to the composition; and further show in what instances the text consists of any selected part or parts of an original work. Great care and labour must have been expended on them; and they furnish valuable guidance for future editors of collections of hymns. We have noticed at present only two or three things doubtful. Thus, the date affixed to certain hymns by the late Josiah Conder, is sixteen years later than their general use in public congregations of Independents: and the well-known composition, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," though correctly ascribed to Mrs. S. Flower Adams, is said to be by an "American Authoress"; which, we think, is incorrect—Mrs. Adams, born Flower, being, we have understood, the sister of Eliza Flower, a musical composer of considerable excellence, who resided in London some years ago,

and published "Hymns and Anthems" which are now before us, and which supply certainly an authoritative edition of Mrs. Adams's hymn; from which the text given by Sir Roundell Palmer departs in no less than seven places. These are but trifles; and we only name them for the sake of accuracy.

SERIALS.

Kitto's *Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature*. New Edition: Parts 8–10. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.) The revision and enlargement of Kitto's original work, under the editorship of Dr. Alexander, embraces too many alterations and additions to be reported in detail. We may mention, however, a few changes made in the parts before us. Professor Baden Powell's article on *Creation* has been supplanted by one which we think may be attributed to Dr. M'Causland. The new article is certainly better fitted to a *Biblical Cyclopædia*; and attempts the reconciliation of Scripture and Science, with no hesitating or evasive treatment of either: but it is more popular than the character of the *Cyclopædia* demanded. Dr. Davidson has usefully continued his article on *Biblical Criticism*: but it is not seemly that such a work of reference as this should contain contemptuous reference to living scholars whom any writer happens to dislike. It was fair to say of Dr. Tregelles that he "shows defective judgment"; but unfair to add, "what can be expected of one who gives as the original reading of 'John i. 18, 'the only begotten *Θεός*?' " A new article on *Damascus*, by the Rev. J. L. Porter, replaces one far less interesting and satisfactory by Dr. Beard; and introduces a new illustration, we fancy from a photograph. And here we may again call attention to the fact, that the labours of the eminent Syrian missionary and scholar we have named, are giving to this edition of the *Cyclopædia* a special value in the department of Geography that is unapproached in any previous work. Dr. Alexander has written the article on *David*; and, while writing with reverence for the Scripture and for David, has incorporated a great part of Mr. Francis Newman's original article, which created so much sensation amongst subscribers to the work when it first appeared. Mr. Newman's biography had great merits; and Dr. Alexander has done well to preserve so much, distinguishing such matter by quotation marks. Baden Powell on the *Deluge* gives place to (we judge from the initials) Mr. Archibald Geikie, a well-known and very competent geological writer. Hengstenberg's article on *Ecclesiastes* is replaced by one from the pen of Mr. Ginsburg; and the same writer has furnished a new one on *Ecclesiasticus*, which will occasion, we suppose, the omission further on of Dr. Wright's original contribution on the "Wisdom of Sirach." Dr. Lees's strained and ill-conditioned essay on "Strong Drink" is at present omitted; and, it may be hoped, will be supplanted by something more accurate under the corresponding Hebrew term. Mr. Ginsburg has also contributed a very interesting and valuable article on *Education*; and a wholly new treatment of the great topic of *Egypt* takes the place of Dr. Beard's insufficient article in the first edition. The new biographical articles, by which the history of biblical literature is so much elucidated, continue to be excellently written by various hands. The work is most precious for the student, alike from its wide range, its reliable character, and its fair representation of the latest state of scholarship.—*Beeton's Illuminated Family Bible*. Parts 12–14. (London: S. O. Beeton.) These parts take in from the 2nd of Kings to the commencement of Esther. The illustrations need no further description than we have before given—they are more artistic and expressive than the imaginative illustrations of any similar pictorial Bible. The notes are very judiciously selected and truly expository; but we still feel regret that the historical books have been elucidated almost exclusively from the older English writers. The work can hardly be completed, we suspect, in the promised "twenty-four parts"; but we recommend subscribers not to be impatient at its possible extension, but rather to rejoice that the annotation is so thoroughly and usefully done.—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History*. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. (London: Routledge and Co.) Parts 42 to 44 include the Polyzoa, Insecta, and the commencement of the Crustaceans. These hardly admit as much of the anecdotal treatment which Mr. Wood knows how to use so well, as did former parts of the work. But the interest is well sustained; the descriptions are very clear and distinctive; facts are plentifully adduced; and the illustrations are numerous and beautiful. No work so admirably blending scientific order and accuracy with popular interest, has ever been before produced.—*Beeton's Home Pets*. Parts 25 and 26. *Beeton's Home Games*. Part 1. (S. O. Beeton.) The favourite "Home Pets" is now completed,—the last numbers including the Aquarium and Ferns, which, if not "pets" in the sense that pigeons, canaries, and guinea-pigs are so, are sufficiently attractive as parlour-study of science, and as home enjoyment of nature's beauty, to be included in such a series. The work is cheap, good, and well-produced;—a rare young people's book. Uniform with this popular series another has been commenced, "Home Games." The first four parts will be devoted to Billiards; then will come Chess, Bagatelle, and other games of skill: to which Cards and games of chance will be added. The book may not

attract all our readers. We are not sure that the writing about Billiards in the assumed person of "Captain Crawford," has assisted the teaching of the game.—*Beeton's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Literature*. Parts 9 and 10. (S. O. Beeton.) This is a second division of the publisher's "Dictionary of Universal Information";—the former included biography, mythology, geography, chronology, &c., and the present attempts "a summary of moral, mathematical, physical, and natural science, a plain description of the arts, and a synopsis of literary knowledge." It will contain as much in a volume as type can supply; but though the letter is exceedingly small, it is very clear. The articles, so far as we have examined them, are well-written, minute in information, and carefully accurate. The work is issued at a price which makes such a cyclopaedia a possible possession in the house of the working-man; or it may be easily obtained out of the pocket-money of a prudent apprentice or thoughtful schoolboy; and that is really a great boon to the solitary seeker for knowledge, considering how few can consult large works in many volumes.—*The Boy's Own Library*. Vol. 3. *Curiosities of Savage Life*. Parts 1 and 2. (S. O. Beeton.) Amongst the Indians of North America, the Caffres of Africa, and the Aborigines of Australia, there are "curiosities" enough for the imagination of any boy: and this book tells of them excellently,—with vivacity and picturesqueness, and with due regard to the instruction as well as amusement of the reader. Perhaps it is less safe than interesting to use Du Chaillu as an authority. The book is printed and illustrated in the style that has gained so much praise for its predecessors, "Wild Sports" and "Phaulcon."—*The Family Gazetteer and Atlas of the World*. By J. BRYCE, LL.D. Parts 1 to 8. (London: W. Wesley.) This work, now publishing in monthly parts, has appeared in a previous edition, and has had the good fortune to be almost unanimously praised as a comprehensive, portable, carefully executed Gazetteer, at a price the most moderate possible. Its re-issue is distinguished by the addition of an Atlas of Maps by the celebrated Johnstons of Edinburgh:—so that, based as it is on the most recent authorities, and illustrated by the most eminent map-engravers, it could hardly have higher claim on popular acceptance.

PROFESSOR GODWIN'S LECTURES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me to say a few words respecting the review of my Lectures in your last number, in order to explain what has been misunderstood? So far, but only so far, it is not improper for an author to reply to his critic. Your reviewer says, "We are sorry Mr. Godwin has thought it needful to raise any question as to the operation of the Spirit of God in conversion." I have not done so, but have said, "it is always the work of His Spirit" (p. 94). I have merely called in question the propriety of so interpreting the words of Christ in one passage—John xvi. 7—as to make them state that, while the Apostles had faith in Christ, and subsequently received what he promised, others would first receive this promised blessing, and then believe in him. I have objected to this view, as contrary to the order presented in the Scriptures, and as giving to the duty enjoined on men the appearance of impossibility. Your reviewer also asks, "Why cast one suspicion of doubt on the great central truth of all moral philosophy that sin lies in an evil and perverse will?" I should be the last to do so. I have referred to the greater and less of natural good, as the grounds of moral right and wrong which belong to the choice, and which are approved or condemned by conscience. "We lose the foundation of all morality and religion, if we do not distinguish between the voluntary preference of an inferior to a superior state, and the involuntary possession of the inferior" (p. 127). "Every man's conscience tells him, that to choose according to present inclination, disregarding his own future welfare, the welfare of others, the government of God—to choose thus is wrong" (p. 128). "The course, if not chosen, would be merely a natural ill; but its choice is a moral evil. The wrong pertains to the very essence of the choice, and is not added to it" (p. 129). "This is a wrong different from every other wrong. It is evil in the sight of man and of God; essentially and unchangeably evil" (p. 130).

The reviewer says that in my statement respecting punishment, "human revenge is confounded with divine retribution." I think not. I have not spoken at all of human revenge, but of the strong sentiment of conscience, which prompts to punishment when wrongdoing is regarded. I have argued that this cannot be taken by itself as a reason or rule of conduct, because we are by Christ forbidden to follow it, except when the good of others is promoted by the expression and exercise of a righteous indignation. "The solemn inflexibility of those eternal laws, whereby God has linked together suffering and sin," I have referred to, as showing the evil and danger of all sin, and the need of that remedy which God has provided for the sins of men, in the mediation of Jesus Christ (pp. 114, 131, 136). May I add that the term *rightness* is not a half-barbarism, but it would be an *impropriety* in some cases, if used alone; and perhaps it has been employed too frequently. I have used it as a bridge to connect one form of expression with another. He who has *rightness* would not be said by us to be *right*, because in English *rightness* differs from *rightness*. But it is not so in Greek. The expressions on account of faith, and through faith, are used by St. Paul, and therefore I think they cannot prepare the way for any self-righteousness. We may say that a favour was obtained *through* asking for it, or on account of this. Similar is the meaning of the Apostle's words, and I have merely repeated them. I wished to remove stumbling-blocks from the way of

some, and should be very sorry to put any in the way of others.

I remain, Sir, yours very truly,

JOHN H. GODWIN.

Hampstead, Nov. 20.

NOTE BY THE REVIEWER.—We have again referred to the passages in Professor Godwin's Lectures which he considers us to have misunderstood, but are unable to see them in a different light. We wrote in full remembrance of his statement that "as God does produce in men's minds faith in His Son, it may be said that this faith is *always* the work of His Spirit" (p. 94). But Mr. Godwin does "raise a question respecting the operation of the Holy Spirit in conversion," and (if we understand him rightly) considers it to be in a different sense His "operation" than that of sustaining or edifying those already converted (pp. 95, foll.) And with regard to Mr. Godwin's "theory"—of course no novel one—of moral evil, we cannot see that he has touched our statement. We hold that sin consists in choosing what is seen to be absolutely evil; Mr. Godwin, that the will is simply appealed to by a "greater and a less good." Is not the difference that of opposite poles in moral philosophy? It should be obvious that in attacking a "theory" it is the "theory" we are attacking, and not something else. Far be it from us to doubt that Mr. Godwin's "view" of moral evil exhibits it to his mind in colours every whit as dark and appalling as does any other. Had we more space at our command than our brief column or two, we might have put this in a clearer light. As to the question of punishment, we must content ourselves with referring, as the justification of our remarks, to what Mr. Godwin has said in pp. 141–143. Only one point more: we cannot think Mr. Godwin has any right to say, as he does in his letter, that the phrase "on account of" faith is "in St. Paul." All that he has a right to say is that he considers the expression fairly to represent St. Paul's meaning. On this point we are inclined to differ from him: but the question is ill-fitted for the columns of a newspaper. If we felt that we had in any respect done injustice to Mr. Godwin, it would cause us sincere and painful regret. We hoped, however, that, while it was imperative to us either not to criticise at all or to say our full mind (as far as it could be said in so limited space), it would be seen that our strictures emanated from a friendly and respectful spirit. We assure him that such was most truly the case.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder will shortly publish a posthumous work of the Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., of Leicester, consisting of lectures on theology, science, and revelation, with a brief memoir by his brother, the Rev. Dr. Legge, of Hong-Kong.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin announce for publication, on the 8th December, the first number of the continuation of "Cassell's History of England," from the death of George III. down to the present time, by a writer of high standing.

Her Majesty has commissioned Mrs. Thornycroft to make a bust of the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; and her Royal Highness is giving daily the necessary sittings for the model.

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett have just issued the new story of "Mistress and Maid," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," in two volumes.

We observe that a new volume, bearing the attractive title of "Life in Heaven," is announced for immediate publication by the anonymous author of "Heaven our Home" and "Meet for Heaven." These two books have, in the course of a very short time, reached the extraordinary sale of seventy-five thousand copies, and we believe are still in constant demand.

Miscellaneous News.

A large flour-mill at Todmorden, near Wakefield, occupied by Messrs. Thompson and Sons, was burnt down on Tuesday. The loss is estimated at upwards of 20,000*l*.

GOVERNESSES.—The following melancholy and significant advertisement has appeared in the *Times*—"Governess.—Mrs. Stone begs to intimate to the ladies who answered her advertisement for a governess, that she is unable to reply to each letter, the number being already close upon 500."

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY have forwarded their recent address on slavery to President Lincoln. In doing so, they assure him of their personal respect and sympathy, and speak of the satisfaction with which they have regarded several of his measures, as tending towards negro emancipation.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE COLLIERY ACCIDENT has occurred in the North. On Saturday morning an explosion took place in the Walker colliery, a pit about three miles from Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sixteen men and boys were reported killed on Saturday night. Several others were rescued from the very jaws of death. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by some of the men who were working in what is called a "trouble," having fired some shots in course of blasting. Several horses and ponies in the pit were destroyed.

REPRESENTATION OF TOTNES.—The *Herald* says Mr. John Dent, connected with a firm in the city, is to be the Conservative candidate at Totnes. Mr. Pender, accompanied by some of his chief supporters,

commenced canvassing the electors on Thursday. It is stated that this gentleman did not meet with a very favourable reception among the advanced Radical party. They hold that the successor of Mr. Mills should be ready to vote for the abolition of Church-rates and the introduction of the ballot, neither of which measures Mr. Pender is as yet prepared to support.

ONE OF THE MOST HORRIBLE DEATHS we have heard of for a long time has taken place in the harbour of Garliestown, N.B. A coaling-vessel having run on to a sand bank, five men were engaged in docking her while the tide was down. The vessel "heeled" over, and one of the men was caught by the hull of the vessel and fastened by the lower part of his body in the mud. At this time the tide was rising rapidly. Every effort was made to raise the vessel, so as to rescue the poor fellow from his dreadful position, but all was unavailing; the tide crept on remorselessly, and the bystanders had the indescribable misery of seeing him drowned by slow degrees while they stood by powerless. A Congregational minister was present and engaged in prayer, and as a last request, the poor fellow's head was covered to prevent him from seeing the approaching waters.

THE NEW MAYOR OF BIRMINGHAM.—The following amusing passage occurred at the installation of Mr. Charles Sturge as Mayor of Birmingham:—"The newly-elected mayor was conducted to his seat, and the ex-Mayor (Mr. Manton), removing the chain from his own neck, placed it upon that of Mr. Sturge, stating, amidst the laughter of the council, excited as much by the new Mayor's apparent discomfort as at the ex-Mayor's remarks, that he had the greatest pleasure in taking it off, and still greater pleasure in placing it upon the Mayor elect. The Mayor, rising, said he did hope the council would excuse him wearing this (putting his hand to the chain as if to take off). (Voices: 'No, no,' 'Wear it,' 'Stick to it,' 'Keep it on,' &c.) The Mayor (disencumbering himself of the chain amidst great laughter) said he did hope the council would excuse him; he couldn't endure it. (Laughter.) (The chain was then handed to the town clerk, and safely deposited in its case.) In course of returning thanks, Mr. Sturge plainly told the council that, having been a teetotaller for forty-five years, and meaning to remain so all his life, he could not join in civic entertainments, and therefore he was (as he had told those who requested him to accept office) not the right man in the right place. Some of the council looked unutterable things at this intimation."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—ENFEEBLED EXISTENCE.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overthrows the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organ, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensitive nerves or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, which remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.—[Advertisement.]

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

SCULLY.—August 13, at Rivoton, Southland, New Zealand, the wife of Mr. W. E. Scully, of a daughter.
HALL.—Nov. 8, at the Parsonage, Luddenden Foot, Halifax, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Hall, of a son.
THOMPSON.—Nov. 13, at Rydall House, Highbury New-park, the wife of Edward Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.
HULBERT.—Nov. 14, at 26, Cufford-road North, N.E., the wife of Mr. John Hulbert, of a son.
SIEVEKING.—Nov. 20, at Manchester-square, the wife of Dr. Sieveking, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HAZELL—DAVENES.—Nov. 18, at Park Chapel, Crouch-end, Hornsey, by the Rev. John Corbin, Jonathan Hazell, Esq., of Hornsey-lane, to Ellen, relict of the late Amdebe Davenes, Esq., also of Hornsey. No cards.
HODGSON—HEALEY.—Nov. 19, at the Independent Chapel, Southport, by the Rev. A. M. Stalker, Mr. Henry Hodgson, engineer, of Bury, to Betsey, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Healey, Lord-street, Southport.
SMYTH—BORRODELL.—Nov. 20, at the Congregational Chapel, Southminster, Essex, by the Rev. James Ault, Thomas Trageant, youngest son of the late Mr. A. A. Smyth, Southminster, to Harriet Louisa, fourth daughter of Mr. Borrodell, of London.

DEATHS.

BURTON.—August 4, at New Plymouth, New Zealand, in his thirty-fifth year, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, Captain George Rutt Burton, Speaker of the Provincial Council of Taranaki, third son of Charles Burton, Esq., of Ipswich.
SHAW.—Nov. 8, William Shaw, Esq., of Bottom Hall, near Huddersfield, aged seventy-five.
JEFFES.—Nov. 9, aged sixty-eight years, after a brief illness, at the residence of the Misses O'Kell, Weaver-vale, North-wich, Mrs. Grace Jeffes.
WHITBY.—Nov. 11, at Swansen, South Wales, the beloved and most estimable wife of the Rev. John Whitby sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, after a long period of intense and constant suffering, borne with great fortitude and Christian resignation. Aged fifty-one.
BARTH.—Nov. 12, at Calw, Wurtemberg, the Rev. C. G. Barth, D.D., aged sixty-three, founder of the German and Foreign School Book Society, author of a Church History, and other works.
BASHAM.—Nov. 13, at Cambridge, after a painful and protracted illness, borne with exemplary patience, Mr. William Purkis Basham, of 14, Park-side, and 31, Petty-cury, woollen-draper.
DAINS.—Nov. 16, at Falkenham, aged seventy-three, Sarah, wife of Thomas Dains, Esq., and daughter of the late Mr. Manning Prentice, of Stowmarket.
WILLANS.—Nov. 17, at Gale-cottage, Littleborough, William, infant son of Mr. Thomas B. Willans.
MAITLAND.—Nov. 23, at his residence, Foyle-street, the Rev. G. C. Maitland, M.A., minister of the Congregational Church, Fawcett-street, Sunderland.
RIDGWAY.—Nov. 20, aged sixty-four, at his seat near Burton-on-Trent, Mr. James Ridgway, the publisher. For some years past he was one of the principal proprietors of the

THE ROYAL OSBORNE MIXTURE of TEAS,

UNDER ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,
Granted to
MESSRS. FRANKS, SON, AND CO.,
May be obtained at their Warehouses,
14, LITTLE TOWER-STREET, CITY.

The principal medical authorities, and the most influential Journals published throughout the United Kingdom, bear the following unequivocal testimony as to its claims on public favour:—

Professor Brande says:—"The odour and flavour of the Tea are unexceptionable."
Dr. A. H. Hassall remarks:—"They are perfectly genuine, selected from the choicest kinds, and of very superior quality and flavour."

"A delicious and invigorating beverage. The coveted beverage of the highest circles."—Globe.

"This patent will render Tea a greater favourite than ever."—Morning Herald.

"A marvel of excellence and cheapness."—Grocers' Journal.

"A novelty in this department of trade, and eminently conducive to the object aimed at."—Morning Star.

"Especially worthy the attention of the public."—Sunday Times.

"Purchasers may be sure of a superior and genuine article, at a moderate price."—Illustrated Weekly News.

"The mixture is really very superior, and well deserving public patronage."—Civil Service Gazette.

"Messrs. Franks' patent secures to the public that often-promised and much-coveted boon—a good cup of tea."—Atlas.

"Delicious in flavour, and combining strength and aroma in a remarkable degree."—Weekly Register.

"Strong without harshness, and superior in quality and flavour."—Field.

"We advise our lady readers to give it a trial."—Christian World.

"Everything that can be desired by the lovers of the 'cheering cup.'"—Universal News.

"A genuine first-class Tea at a reasonable price. It has deservedly achieved a high reputation amongst the aristocracy."—John Bull.

"Unequalled for purity, strength, fragrance, and delicacy of flavour."—Patriot.

"We have tasted this delicious beverage, and bear testimony to its superiority."—British Ensign.

"Superior to most Teas, even when sold at higher prices, especially as to strength, fragrance, and delicacy of flavour."—Freeman.

"Its admirable qualities ensure for it the patronage of all lovers of good Tea."—Court Circular.

"Most excellent."—British Standard.

"A superior mixture of Teas, combining all the excellences and beneficial qualities of the plant."—Morning Post.

"In the introduction of this invaluable Tea the Patentees have done the public good service."—Christian Cabinet.

"The verdict of the Medical Fraternity, the Aristocracy, and the public generally, in reference to these Teas, has been unanimous and decisive."—Inquirer.

"This now far-famed mixture is remarkable for its purity, fragrance, and aroma."—United Service Gazette.

"We have tried the Tea, and can speak well of its fine quality and rich flavour."—Weekly Times.

ONE POUND SAMPLES (price 4s., 6s., 6d., and 6s. 6d.) may be obtained as above.

Arrangements have been made to transmit all packages of tea, of six, twelve, and upwards, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom, carriage free. Delivery within six miles daily.

Terms cash. Post-office orders payable to Franks, Son, and Co. Bankers: Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

The Jurors of Class 2 have awarded a

PRIZE MEDAL

For the superiority of the

GLENFIELD STARCH.

TEETH!



TEETH!

OSTEO EIDON. WHAT IS IT?

See Patent, March 1, 1862. No. 560.

GABRIEL'S self-adhesive patent indestructible MINERAL TEETH and FLEXIBLE GUMS, without palates, springs, or wires, and without operation. One set lasts a lifetime, and warranted for mastication or articulation. Purest material only, at half the usual cost.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED DENTISTS

(Diploma, 1815).

27, HARLEY-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE;

84, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON;

184, LUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; and

65, NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

(International Exhibition, Class 17.)

Consultations gratis. For an explanation of their various improvements, opinions of the press, testimonials, &c., see Gabriel's Practical Treatise on the Teeth. Post free on application.

Entrance to the City Establishment, over Benson's, the Silversmith's.

* * * * * Our visit only required from Country Patients.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

—Messrs. MOSELY, DENTISTS, 20, BERNERS-STREET, LONDON. Established 1820. Messrs. Mosely, Dentists, by direct attention to a New and Patented improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supercedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly polished surface, preventing entanglement of food between interstices, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patients), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and cause a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metal, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect complete adhesion secured by Mr. MOSELY'S PATENTED SUCTION PASTE, No. 764, Aug., 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction, mutilation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Mosely, 20, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

Single teeth, from 5s. Sets from Five Guineas.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE

of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or flatulency, take PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS. Ten years of experience have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1jd. and 2s. 9d.; or free by post for fourteen thirty-three stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

BE NOT DECEIVED.—Look at all the Inventions for Cleaning Knives before you purchase, and you will pronounce WORTH'S PATENT the most perfect and durable of any; will last twenty years and cannot get out of order, cleans and sharpens at one process. Price from 6s. each. Also, WORTH'S PATENT RAZOR STROP, which is most marvellous in effect; 3s. and 4s., through the post 3s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.

S. L. Worth, Patentee, 293, Oxford-street, corner of Davis street, and 77, Regent-street, Quadrant.

VENTILATING STOVES.—Cheap, simple, efficient, and durable. Thousands have been sold and universally approved. They are suitable for HALLS, WAREHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, and every situation where a LOSE STOVE is required. The large sizes are extensively used in CHURCHES, CHAPELS, and PUBLIC BUILDINGS, with great effect and economy. Prices—50s., 60s., 70s., 90s., and 120s. Prospectus, with Engravings, gratis and post free. In operation daily. The Trade supplied.

DEANE and CO., opening to the Monument, London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

BROWN and GREEN'S KITCHEN RANGES obtained the PRIZE MEDAL, International Exhibition, 1862. For efficiency, economy, ventilation, and cure of smoky chimneys, they surpass all others. 81, Bishopsgate-street-within.

VENTILATING STOVES, for Churches, Halls, &c.—Price from 50s. to 120s. Suspension Stoves for Greenhouses, Shops, Bedrooms, &c., from 1s. 6d.—BROWN and GREEN'S Patent are the simplest, cheapest, most efficient, economical, and durable. In operation at the Manufacturers' Warehouse, 81, Bishopsgate-street-within. Illustrated Prospectus free.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

* * * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSBY and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TRADE



MARK.

BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

Attention is respectfully invited to the merit of this household requisite, so highly esteemed for Puddings, Custards, Blancmange, and for Breakfasts, Suppers, and Diet for Children.

Unequalled quality is its highest recommendation, and sufficient to retain the preference it has always received. Families would discourage the substitution of other kinds by writing upon orders, "Brown and Polson's."

BROWN and POLSON, Manufacturers and Purveyors to her Majesty, Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

THE HUNGARIAN BRANDY.

SOLE CONSIGNEE, J. G. MARSHALL,

114, Aldersgate-street, City.

November, 1862.

It is well known that the late reduction of duty on French brandy has failed to afford a corresponding advantage to the consumer, in consequence of the shippers having from time to time considerably augmented their prices.

This is accounted for by the fact that, since the grape disease (oidium), the yield in France has barely sufficed for the production of wine; hence the difficulty of obtaining genuine Cognac Brandy, and inducement to substitute articles of doubtful properties.

These circumstances have favoured arrangements for the importation of a very superior brandy, designated, by consent, "Hungarian," the present state of the viticultural culture of that country (as of France) making it impracticable to adapt the same for other markets without resorting to the vineyards of the neighbouring states.

The purity, softness, and aroma of this brandy have received the marked approbation of the medical profession and English merchants, to which is combined the great desideratum of cheapness—the price being but slightly in advance of that hitherto paid for British.

Retailers can select their samples from bond, as per dock warrant; and, to meet the convenience of the private consumer, single bottles (capped and labelled) may be obtained, at each, of wine merchants and licensed victuallers; or one dozen cases (carriage paid) for 45s., at the depot, 114, Aldersgate-street, City.

Money Orders to be made payable at the Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, and cheques crossed London and County Bank. Terms, cash.

"73, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, 21st October, 1862.

"I have subjected to chemical analysis samples of 'Hungarian Brandy,' received from Mr. J. G. Marshall, of Aldersgate-street.

"I find them to be of very superior quality, possessing the bouquet and flavour characterising the finest description of brandy."

"ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.,

"Author of the 'Report of the 'Lancet' Sanitary Commission on Food, 'Adulterations Detected,' &c."

"15, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, October 24, 1862.

"I have carefully analysed dock samples (pale and brown) of Mr. J. G. Marshall's 'Hungarian Brandy.' They are perfectly free from those injurious admixtures incident to many foreign brandies, and, in delicacy and character, closely assimilate to the best Cognac."

"J. THOMAS WAT, F.C.S.,

"Late Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England."

Every description of Foreign Wines and Spirits at the lowest prices for cash.

HARPER TWELVETREES'

WASHING MACHINE for the MILLION.

PROTECTED BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Can be worked by a child, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. All who have tried it admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical Machine ever invented. As a CHURN for making BUTTER it is remarkably effective, and worthy the attention of DAIRY-KEEPERS.

Hundreds of these Machines are now in constant use throughout the kingdom.

Directions for use are forwarded with each Machine; and purchasers may feel assured that attention to the instructions will secure perfect satisfaction.

READ WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY:—

From the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., of Paddington, Author of "Christian Philosophy," "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," "Pulpit Cyclopaedia," "Light for the Sick Room," and numerous other valuable theological works.

"Your Washing Machine has been fairly tried in our family, and by its use a month's washing is got through in five hours and a-half, and the clothes are much more thoroughly cleaned than by the old system, which involved the labour and inconvenience of twelve or thirteen hours for three weeks' washing. I trust this invention of yours will produce a domestic reformation through the length and breadth of the land."—April, 1862.

From Commander JAMES STUART, R.N., Stratford, Essex.

"Dear Sir,—Your 'Washing Machine' is quite a success. It accomplishes all it professes to do, and is a great boon to households."—Jan. 27, 1862.

From the Rev. J. MAKEPEACE, Union Chapel, Luton.

"I have to acknowledge the safe arrival of the 'Washing Machine.' It was tried yesterday, and the results are briefly these:—1. The saving of soap is about one-half. 2. Instead of washing every fortnight, we need wash only once in three weeks, thus saving the difference in the woman's wages and the cost of firing, besides ridding us of the nuisance of frequent washings. 3. The linen 'looks beautiful,' having a better colour than by the old process. Moreover, there was no boiling, nor did anything require rubbing, except the feet of stockings."—Jan. 15, 1862.

From Mrs. DAY, Carlisle-terrace, Bow, Middlesex.

"Your Washing Machine answers admirably. It does wonders. I have been able to accomplish a month's wash in three hours. The Machine is even more than you represent it to be. For the last three washes I have done the sheets, pillow-cases, table linen, toilette covers, &c., without previously soaking them and they have been perfectly clean and stainless. I am satisfied that your machine only requires to be known and it will be fully appreciated."—April 28, 1862.

Copy of a letter forwarded to a lady residing near Andover, by a previous purchaser.

"Feb. 19, 1862.—Madam,—The 'Washing Machine' advertised by Harper Twelvetrees answers so well that my wife says she 'would on no account part from it.' I had inspected several washing machines of various makers, but did not approve of any of them. The sight of Mr. Twelvetrees' machine convinced me that it was the article that has long been required, and I am perfectly satisfied with the work it accomplishes. The washerwomen are somewhat alarmed at the innovation. You must, therefore, be certain when you try the machine that it gets fair play. This fact alone is a high commendation of the machine.—I am, madam, &c., &c."

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Rosecommon.

"Having used the 'Washing Machine,' for several weeks, I am pleased to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient domestic machine."

From Mr. W. H. COULTAS, grocer, Minchinhampton.

"I received the 'Washing Machine' safely, and we used it yesterday. It does its work well, and is all you represent it to be."—Jan. 28, 1862.

From Mrs. JACKSON, Warwick Hall, Aspatia.

"I have fairly tested the ability of your 'Washing Machine,' and am glad to find we get through the washing much quicker and easier than by the old plan. The laundress at first was certain that no plan could equal her own, but is now a convert to your process."—Feb. 22, 1862.

From Mr. G. GILES, 12, Sidney-place, Commercial-road East, London, E.

"We have used the 'Washing Machine' twice, and consider it a first-rate article. There is scarcely any trouble with it, as you may believe when I tell you that our washing commenced at eight o'clock, and was over by ten. What with the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel, my wife says that our wash was done at about one-third of what it has usually cost us."—Feb. 23, 1862.

From Mr. F. P. HUBBARD, Chemist, Walsall.

"Our washerwoman used the 'Washing Machine' last week. We find that the washing is done much more expeditiously, and with much less labour, than formerly; also that there is a great saving in time, labour, fuel, &c., and that the clothes come out of the wash a much better colour than by the old process."—Feb. 18, 1862.

From Mrs. MILLS, Smarden, Kent.

"To-day I have been superintending assisting in the first operations of the 'Washing Machine.' We have succeeded capitally. It does its work well, and so far I pronounce it excellent, and a great acquisition to the list of household utensils. I can testify most satisfactorily as to the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel. We had a heavy five weeks' wash for five of us, with sheets, table linen, shop aprons, towels, &c. All were put in soak yesterday afternoon, and we commenced washing about eight o'clock this morning, and all was finished by half-past three. I have usually had two women one day, and one woman the second."—Feb. 20, 1862.

£ s. d.

No. 1 is very small, and only adapted for Nursery Use, or as a Churn for a small Dairy. 1 1 0
No. 2 is a useful size for a small Family's Washing. 2 0 0
No. 3, ordinary size for a Family. 2 10 0
No. 4, for Hotels, Schools, Public Institutions, Prisons, and Army Laundries. 8 10 0
FRAMES on which to rock the Machines may be had at 5s. required.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER IN THE KINGDOM SHOULD USE

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP

POWDER, for Cheap, Easy, and Expeditious Washing. It supercedes Soap and Soda, and contains neither lime, potash, ammonia, nor any of the injurious ingredients of which numerous imitations and counterfeits are compounded; but it is perfectly harmless to the hands, as well as to the most delicate fabric. Instead of impoverishing the material, like the destructive articles which are attempted to be palmed off as imitations, HARPER TWELVETREES' Soap Powder STRENGTHENS and IMPROVES the FABRIC, as may be proved by examination under the lens of a microscope. Sold in 1d. Packets everywhere.

USE ALSO

BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE

STARCH. Its valuable and economical properties recommend it as the really Perfect Starch. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other, and, as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of fine work can be ironed without fear of tearing.

A complete list of Harper Twelvetrees' Domestic Articles may be obtained at the Shops where Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder or Washing Machines are sold; or at the MANUFACTORY, BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX."

Now ready at all the Libraries, in Two Vols., 21s.

MISTRESS and MAID. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

Also, Second Edition, in Two Vols., 8vo, with Portrait, **THE LIFE of the Rev. EDWARD IRVING,** Illustrated by his Journal and Correspondence. By Mrs. OLIPHANT.

"A good book on a most interesting theme."—Times.
Hurst and Blackett, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Eighth Edition, bound, 6s.

A SCHOOL HISTORY of ENGLAND: with a Copious Chronology, Tables of Contemporary Sovereigns, and Questions for Examination. Abridged from the "Family History of England."

London: Parker, Son, and Bourn, West Strand.

Now ready, in One handsome 8vo Vol., with Fifty beautiful Illustrations, price 21s., or in morocco gilt edge, 42s.

AFRICAN HUNTING, from the Natal to the Zambesi Lake Ngami, Kalahari. By WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN, Esq., F.G.S.

Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

Third Thousand, in Three Vols.,

MRS. HALLIBURTON'S TROUBLES. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD, Author of "East Lynne," and "The Channings."

Richard Bentley, New Burlington-street.

In a few days,

THE BOOK and the LIFE. Four Sermons Preached before the University of Cambridge, in November, 1862. By CHARLES JOHN VAUGHAN, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster, Chancellor of York, and Chaplain in Ordinary to Queen.

Cambridge and London, Macmillan and Co.

Just published, in crown 8vo, price 3d. sewed, 20s. per 100,

THE CHURCH and the NATION in 1862:

The Opening Address Delivered at the Autumnal Assembly of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, in the Weigh House Chapel, October 7, 1862. By SAMUEL MARTIN.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

PROFESSOR GODWIN'S REPLY TO THE REV. J. H. HINTON.

On Friday, in crown 8vo, price 1s. sewed,

A REPLY to the STRICTURES of the Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A., on SOME PASSAGES in LECTURES on CHRISTIAN FAITH. By JOHN H. GODWIN.

London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder, 18, St. Paul's-churchyard.

PRACTICAL HINTS on CHAPEL-BUILDING. By the Committee of the English Chapel-Building Society. Second Edition, Enlarged. Price 1s.

John Snow, Paternoster-row.

Shortly, in One Vol., fcap. 8vo, antique, price 3s. 6d.,

PATTIE DURANT: a Tale of 1662. By CYCLA, Author of "Passing Clouds," &c., &c.

Virtue Brothers and Co., 26, Ivy-lane.

Just published, price 3s. 6d., in crown 8vo, with Map and numerous Illustrations,

NOTES on MATTHEW. By Professor JACOBUS. Reprinted from the Thirty-third American Edition.

"The train of thought followed by the sacred writer is indicated with a clearness and brevity alike remarkable, and the devotional and practical remarks are discriminating and suggestive."—Morning Journal.

"This commentary of Jacobus will be exceedingly valuable to Sunday-school teachers and theological students."—Hornet.

Edinburgh: W. Oliphant and Co. London: Hamilton and Co.

BIRDS and FLOWERS; or, the Children's Guide to Gardening and Bird-Keeping. By the Author of "In-door Plants," &c. With a Coloured Frontispiece. Beautifully bound in cloth. Price 2s. 6d.; post free, 2s. 8d.

FLOWERS for WINDOW GARDENS in TOWN or COUNTRY: What to Grow, and How. By the Author of "In-door Plants," &c. Price 2d.; a Copy forwarded on receipt of three postage stamps.

"This little book tells how window-gardens are to be kept in health, and how to be managed when the purse is at the lowest; and this in so plain and simple a way that the most inexperienced may understand how to succeed."—Gardener's Chronicle, October 11.

London: Emily Faithfull, Printer and Publisher in Ordinary to her Majesty, Victoria Press, Great Cornhill-street, W.C.

To be completed in about Fifty-two Weekly Numbers, price 1d. each; or Twelve Monthly Parts, price 6d. and 6d. each,

THE FAMILY PRAYER-BOOK; or,

Morning and Evening Prayers for Every Day in the Year, Edited by the Rev. EDWARD GARRETT, M.A., Incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Gray's-inn-road, and Boy's Lecturer; and the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster, Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales. The First Weekly Number will be published on the 1st of December next, and the First Monthly Part will be ready on the 24th of December.

Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, E.C., and all Booksellers.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS

SEE THE

BOOK SOCIETY'S ILLUSTRATED CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE, beautifully printed on toned paper, containing a Selection from the Catalogues of various Publishers of Works adapted for Presents. With Specimen Engravings.

Apply, enclosing one stamp for postage, to Frederick Clarke, Manager, 19, Paternoster-row, E.C.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on 2d. BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

MUDIE'S LIBRARY. NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

The Collection of Modern Books at Mudie's Library is now by many Thousand Volumes the largest in the world. Lists of the Principal Works recently added, and Catalogues of Surplus Copies withdrawn for Sale, will be forwarded postage free on application.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, London, Manchester, and Birmingham.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS AND SCHOOL PRIZES.

SEE MUDIE'S LIBRARY CIRCULAR FOR DECEMBER.

Gratis to Subscribers. Postage-free to Non-Subscribers on receipt of Three Stamps.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE,

New Oxford-street, London; Cross-street, Manchester; and New-street, Birmingham.

Just published, price 2s., sent free by post for Twenty-four Stamps,

THE "ALL IN ALL" FOR EVERY DAY.

BY THE REV. DAVID MARTIN, of Oxford.

Published by W. J. Johnson, 83, Fleet-street, London.

Will be published on 1st December, Vol. I., price 6s., to be completed in Eight Monthly Volumes, a Re-issue of

DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY JOHN KITTO, D.D.

Being Original Readings for a Year on subjects relating to Sacred History, Biography, Geography, Antiquities and Theology. Especially designed for the Family Circle. In Eight Volumes, fcap. 8vo, with fine Frontispiece, Vignettes, and numerous Engravings, price 6s. each.

MORNING SERIES.

- Vol. 1. The Antediluvians and Patriarchs.
- " 2. Moses and the Judges.
- " 3. Samuel, Saul, and David.
- " 4. Solomon and the Kings.

EVENING SERIES.

- Vol. 1. Job and the Poetical Books.
- " 2. Isaiah and the Prophets.
- " 3. Life and Death of our Lord.
- " 4. The Apostles and the Early Church.

The Re-issue of this Popular Series in Monthly Volumes is intended to meet the wishes of those who, though anxious to possess the Work, do not find it convenient to purchase the set at once. Volume I. will be ready on December 1, for which orders will be received by any Bookseller.

"This work has obtained, as it merits, a wide popularity. Dr. Kitto throws light throughout the series on many obscure allusions, says many tender and many startling things, opens his heart to the reader as he unfolds the stores of his learning—all his utterances being in harmony with his avowed design to make this work 'really interesting as a reading-book to the family circle, for which it is primarily intended.'"—Professor Eadie, in his "Life of Dr. Kitto."

"I cannot lose this opportunity of recommending, in the strongest language and most emphatic manner I can command, this invaluable series of books. I believe, for the elucidation of the historic parts of Scripture, there is nothing comparable with them in the English or any other language."—Rev. John Angell James.

"Amidst the multiplicity of 'companions' to the Bible, we have never met with one better adapted for use, either in the private circle or by the unlearned Christian inquirer."—Nonconformist.

"We should wish to see this most useful book in every house. It contains a fund of most important Biblical information."—Church of England Magazine.

Edinburgh: William Oliphant and Co. London: Hamilton and Co.

Just published, cloth antique, gilt letters, 3s. illustrated,

INDEPENDENCY:

A DEDUCTION FROM THE LAWS OF THE UNIVERSE.

By EVAN LEWIS, B.A., F.R.G.S., F.G.S.

"It is one of the most masterly and scholarly works of the present age, justifies the author's high reputation as a scholar and man of science, and will be found of immense value to every inquirer for the truth. . . . The argument is new, and every sentence is full of meaning."—The Free Press.

London: Elliot Stock, and all Booksellers.

THE LEISURE HOUR, No. 570, for Nov. 29, price 1d., contains:—

The Rival Heirs. Chapter VII.
Lichens, with Engravings. Chapter IV.
Funeral Expenses.
Poland and the Poles. Chapter II.
Dr. Lincare of Oxford.
Notes on Kew and Kew Gardens.

London: 56, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

THE SUNDAY at HOME, No. 448, for Nov. 29, price 1d., contains:—

Some Passages from the Experience of a Scottish Parish Minister. Chapter X.
Ancient Empires; their Origin, Succession, and Results.
A Visit to Barley Wood in 1828.
Indian Poojah to Tools, with Engraving.
Dr. Martin Luther at Home.
The Spirit of Wisdom.
The Pulpit in the Family—Reasonable Fear.
Page for the Young—The Little Samaritan—In the House of God—Scripture Enigma, &c.
Religious Intelligence.

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for DECEMBER, 1862, No. DLXVI. Price 2s. 6d.

CONTENTS.

Victor Hugo on the Great French Puzzle.
Cantonians. Part XI.
No. 17.—Faith and Charity; or, the Union, in Practical Life, of Sincerity and Conciliation.
No. 18.—Upon the Efficacy of Praise.
All in the Wrong; or, the Tamer Tamed.
British North America.
Chronicles of Carlisle—Salem Chapel, Part XI.
The Engine-Driver to his Engine.
The Coachman of the "Skylark."
Giannone.
John Wilson.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

PUBLIC OPINION every SATURDAY, 2d.

BISHOP COLENSO and HIS CRITICS.—

PUBLIC OPINION of this week will continue the digest of the Reviews of Dr. Colenso's new work on the Pentateuch, in order to present a complete record of the arguments advanced on all sides of this important question.—Price 2d., stamp; 3d. Order of any news-vendor, or direct from the office, 1, Savoy-street, Strand, W.C.

PUBLIC OPINION of NOV. 15 and 22, containing a digest of the REVIEWS of BISHOP COLENSO'S WORK, is still on sale, and may be obtained to order.

Ready Dec. 6, in crown 8vo, cloth extra, price 3s. 6d., a New Work by the Author of "Heaven our Home," and "Meet for Heaven," entitled,

LIFE in HEAVEN. There Faith is changed

into Sight, and Hope is passed into blissful Fruition. This new work is a companion volume to "Heaven our Home," and "Meet for Heaven," and embraces a subject of very great interest which has not been included in those volumes. The two works above mentioned have already attained the large sale of 75,000 copies.

The following subjects are treated of in "Life in Heaven":—

1. Heaven a World of Life too little Realized.
2. The Eternal Home of God's Children.
3. On the Threshold.
4. The Way by which Believers enter.
5. What takes place at the Entrance.
6. The Reception given to those Entering.
7. The Meeting of Friends there.
8. Elements of Joy to those thus Meeting.
9. The Sources through which Friends in Heaven obtain a knowledge of those they have left upon Earth.
10. The Interest this knowledge must awake.
11. Christ's Life in Heaven the Pattern of his People there.
12. The Life of the Glorified.
13. The Life of the Glorified viewed in its various Features—a Life of Activity, of Holiness, of Love, of Variety, and Progress of Social Intercourse.
14. Social Intercourse in Heaven exemplified by various Illustrations—viz., Scriptural, Historical, and Literary Characters exhibited in their Intercourse there.

Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and Houlston and Wright. Sold by all Booksellers.

FAMILY BIBLES, Presentation Bibles, and

Church Bibles, with large Prayers and Altar Services to match. A large stock for choice. Pocket Bibles, Prayer-books, and Church Services in endless variety. Without exception the largest, cheapest, and best bound stock in the kingdom.—At JOHN FIELD'S great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant, corner of Air-street. Catalogues gratis.

THREE HUNDRED BIBLE STORIES,

with nearly 300 Bible Pictures, a Pictorial Sunday Book for the Young, handsomely bound, price 4s. 6d., originally published at 12s. Sent post free from Field's great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent's-quadrant. Every family should have this pretty book.

CARTES DE VISITES PORTRAITS of

NONCONFORMIST MINISTERS, Photographed and Published by Frederic Jones, 146, Oxford-street, London, W. (nearly opposite Bond-street). 1s. each, free for 13 stamps.

The Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS.

" WILLIAM ROBERTS, B.A.

" W. M. STATHAM.

" DR. ANGUS.

" NEWMAN HALL.

" THOMAS JONES.

" JOSHUA HARRISON.

" DR. STEANE.

Photograph of BUNYAN'S NEW TOMB. Stereoscopic, 1s.

each; Album, 6d. each.

Cartes de Visites taken daily, 12 for 12s.

CHAPPELL & CO.'S

NEW ROOMS,

50, NEW BOND-STREET.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND,

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

These beautiful Rooms contain Pianofortes of every description, by every celebrated maker of London, &c., and form a collection unequalled by that of any other Establishment.

The Instruments are classified in the following manner :—

ROOM No. 1.—PIANOFORTES of every description from TEN to THIRTY-FIVE GUINEAS.

ROOM No. 2.—PIANOFORTES from THIRTY to SIXTY GUINEAS.

ROOM No. 3.—PIANOFORTES from SIXTY to ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS and UPWARDS; also HARMONIUMS of the best kinds.

ROOM No. 4.—HARMONIUMS of every description from SIX to SIXTY GUINEAS and UPWARDS.

ROOMS No. 5, 6, 7, and 8, are appropriated to PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS for HIRE, and include Instruments of every kind, by ALEXANDRE, BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, &c.

Purchasers have thus the opportunity of hearing, side by side, Pianofortes by every recognised maker, and of forming a far more correct judgment of their various merits than can possibly be obtained by visiting the different factories, the acoustic properties of which necessarily differ greatly, and frequently deceive the ear even of the most skilful.

The superiority of tone of ALEXANDRE'S Harmoniums is too well established to need any comment. An immense assortment may be seen, suitable to the School-Room, Church, or Drawing-Room, ranging in price from Five to Eighty-five Guineas.

Any Instrument may be exchanged within six months of the date of purchase, should it fail to give entire satisfaction.

A perfectly new Pianoforte or Harmonium may be hired, if taken for twelve months certain.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

PRIZE MEDAL

AWARDED TO

CHAPPELL & CO.

PIANOFORTES.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN PIANINO : a very elegant

Pianoforte, of a small size, but with the full compass, check action, and perfect touch, admirably adapted to small rooms, yachts, boudoirs, &c. Excellent for keeping in tune, and the cheapest Pianoforte with check action yet made. Price 25 Guineas, either in rosewood or walnut. Height, 3ft. 4in.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE

PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the BROADWOOD and COLLARD quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable to the tuners.

In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in all respects to other instruments at 50 Guineas, price 35 Guineas. In splendid walnut (similar to other 60-Guinea instruments), 40 Guineas.

CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE,

price 50 Guineas; or, in handsome walnut, 60 Guineas.—This instrument has (unlike other Cottage Pianofortes) Three Strings, and the fullest Grand Compass of Seven octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear, and to stand perfect in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description, the tone is round, full, and rich, and the power equal to that of a Bichord Grand. The case is of the most elegant description, in rosewood, the touch elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No Pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted, and (if desired) exchanged within twelve months of the purchase.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES and HAR-

MONIUMS.—ALEXANDRE HARMONIUMS and PIANOFORTES of every description, nearly (if not quite) as good as new, at greatly reduced prices. Second-hand Instruments of every description, and in great variety, by BROADWOOD, COLLARD, ERARD, CHAPPELL, KIRKMAN, &c.

PRIZE MEDAL

AWARDED TO

ALEXANDRE & CO.

HARMONIUMS.

NEW FIVE-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEX-

ANDRE, the best of all makers. In oak case, with a compass of Four Octaves. Perfect for the Cottage, School, or Choir. Price Five Guineas. At CHAPPELL'S, 50, New Bond-street.

NEW SIX-GUINEA HARMONIUM, by ALEX-

ANDRE, with Five Octaves, two footboards, and in oak case. These Instruments are lower in price, and superior to all other cheap Harmoniums. Descriptive Lists sent on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

NEW CHURCH HARMONIUMS, with two rows of

keys, by ALEXANDRE.—No. 1, with double key-board, 8 stops, and 34 rows of vibrators, in rosewood case, 45 Guineas. No. 2, with double key-board, 22 stops, and 6 rows of vibrators, in rosewood or polished oak case, price 70 Guineas. These instruments surpass all others for Church purposes, and are equally adapted to the Organist's use in a Drawing-room. They are especially manufactured to resist the ill effects of damp, which is too common in Churches, and are consequently not liable to derangement. Testimonials to the great superiority of the Alexandre Harmoniums, from Professors STERNDALE BENNETT and Sir GORE OUSELEY; also from Dr. RIMBAULT, Mr. GOSS, Mr. TURLE, Herr ENGEL, and the most eminent Professors and Organists, with full Descriptive Lists, will be forwarded on application to CHAPPELL and CO., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE DRAWING-ROOM HARMONIUMS.

Guineas.

- | | |
|---|----|
| No. 1. Three stops, percussion action, additional blower, and in rosewood case | 25 |
| „ 2. Eight stops, percussion action, additional blower, and in rosewood case | 35 |
| „ 3. Sixteen stops, percussion action, additional blower, voix céleste, &c. (the best Harmonium that can be made) | 60 |

An Immense Stock of Second-hand Pianofortes and Harmoniums.

CHAPPELL AND CO., 50, NEW BOND-STREET.